The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 1 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Last appearance of Miss Merriton.
Last appearance of Mr. Charles Webb.
First appearance of Mr. A. R. Dalton, of the Theatre Royal, Cork.
On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, MARCH 31st, 1860,
The performances will commence with the Drama, entitled
THE CAVALIER.
Lord Moreton, - - - - Mr. G. Newton.
Harrgave, - - - - Mr. A. R. Dalton
Mrs. Hargreave, - - - - Miss A. Parker.
To be followed by Mr. Charles Selby's Petite Comedy, entitled
FREDERICK THE GREAT.
Frederick the Great, - - - - Mr. H. Webb.
Rudsack, - - - - Mr. C. Webb.
Countess Platzen, - - - - Miss Wyatt.
Solo on the Piccolo, by Mr. JOHN YOUNG.
New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet.
To conclude with (First Time at Half Price) the interesting Drama of
THE COURIER OF LYONS.
Dubosc, - - - - Mr. H. Webb.
Joseph Lesurques, - - - - Mr. C. Webb.
On Easter Monday will be produced (First Time at this Theatre) Planche's celebrated Burlesque of the GOOD WOMAN IN THE WOOD, with New Scenery, Dresses, Properties, &c.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock.—Doors, 1s.; Pit, 6d.
Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS!!!
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance under the Clock.)
KRAKEY BASCHUK,
THE GREAT SCLAVONIAN VIOLINIST AND MUSICIAN,
will give his Grand Magical and Musical Entertainment for Two Nights Longer, which will positively be his last performances in Dublin, as he appears in Cork on Easter Monday.
An entire change of Programme each Performance.
Grand Fashionable Morning Performances on This Day, SATURDAY, and MONDAY next, commencing at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas, when, by the kind permission of Colonel Mylius, the Band of the Royal Hibernian Military School will attend both days at Two.
Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Back, 6d.; Children under 12 and Schools Half-price.
Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock.
Tickets may be had and seats secured at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance Cavendish-row.)
Hamilton's Colossal Continental Diorama of
ITALY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, SWITZERLAND, and the RHINE,
Every Evening, at a quarter past Eight,
abounding scenes and events of the late war in Italy, pronounced by the Dublin Press and delighted Visitors to be the most authentic and magnificent Pictorial Exhibition ever in this City.
Messrs. HAMILTON call the attention of families to the Select Morning Representation Every Day, at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas.
Every Evening, at a quarter past Eight.
Seats, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Tickets to be had of Mr. BUSSELL, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

BY PERMISSION OF THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.
HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE VARIETE.
THE STAR COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN.
The Unrivalled Troupe of Equestrians and Matchless Stud of FIFTY HORSES AND PONIES,
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,
Adjoining the Westland-row Railway Station, Dublin.
BRILLIANT ARTISTIC SPECTACLE!
EQUESTRIAN PAGEANTS!
Mr. Charles Hengler, proprietor, most respectfully informs the nobility, gentry, clergy, officers of the garrison, and the public generally, that the above
WILL OPEN ON EASTER MONDAY,
April 9th, 1860.
*** The most complete Cirque ever erected in Great Britain or Ireland, constructed by experienced Builders and Architect, decorated in magnificent style, brilliantly illuminated with Gas. SPLENDID BANDS, and a Troupe of Artistes unrivalled in their different departments.
The circumference of the main building is 230 feet; the interior, divided into compartments for Stalls, Boxes, Second-Class Promenade, and Gallery. The Stalls and Boxes are carpeted throughout, and velvet-cushioned chairs placed to afford visitors ample space; the Second-Class seats covered, with ample room for each; the Gallery set apart, and a Promenade of 250 feet in length elevated behind the Stalls and Boxes, will be found a most delightful lounge; the whole interior covered with a magnificent Canopy ornamented and painted emblematic of the Emerald Isle. From the centre hangs a massive Chandelier of one hundred and forty lights, and eight smaller ones. The whole of the ring for the performance is covered with carpet and scout-nut fibre matting, so that from the rapid evolutions of the horses not the least dust arises.
The Amusements are varied, and consist of Scenes of Riding: Extraordinary Somersault Throwing! Grotesque Achievements by the Rival Clowns, Steeds of the Menage; Gymnastic Games, and Literation Scenes by the brilliant Actors.
The Mid-Day Performances will take place in the first week as follows:—The GRAND INAUGURATION PERFORMANCE on EASTER MONDAY, April 9th, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, April 11th and 14th. Open each day at Two, commencing at Half-past.
Open every Evening at Seven, commencing at Half-past, concluding about Half-past Two.
Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s.; Boxes 2s.; Second Class and Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Second price at a Quarter to Nine to Stalls and Boxes only.
Performances varied nightly. Carriages set down and take up with horses' heads towards Westland-row. Order and decorum rigidly enforced. Smoking strictly prohibited.
Observe:—The Grand Inauguration Performance on EASTER MONDAY, at Half-past Two.
Director and Proprietor, - - Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Associate of the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day.
(Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by its Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

WORK WELL DONE!!
SEMPSTRESSES' INSTITUTION,
76, GRAFTON-STREET.
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, Dressing Gowns; Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts, Surplices, Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.

TO BE SOLD, the Reversionary Interest in a Sum of £1,000, payable upon the death of a lady now aged 64.—Apply to ROBERT CASEY, Solicitor, 24 s, College Green.

THE IRISH TIMES.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
THE PROPRIETOR BEGS TO ANNOUNCE TO the CONSERVATIVE and PROTESTANT PUBLIC of BELFAST, and neighbourhood, that he has appointed as his AGENT,
MR. HUGH ADAIR,
No. 67, HIGH-STREET.
"THE IRISH TIMES" is published DAILY, and can be had at his GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, every day at Two o'clock.
To Advertisers.—From the large and increasing circulation of "THE IRISH TIMES," it will be a very advantageous medium to MERCHANTS and others, for their Business announcements, &c.
Orders for Advertisements will be received by Mr. ADAIR, and carefully attended to.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation. It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripture, partly to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee feel confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanity can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious arts that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Destitution are twin brothers.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Quesne, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.
Collector—Mr. Wm. Burrowes, 4, Lennox-place, Portobello.

SOUND AND WHITE TEETH
Are indispensable to Personal Attraction, and to health and longevity, by the proper mastication of food.
ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,
A WHITE POWDER, is composed of the choicest and most delicate ingredients of the Oriental Herbal. It extirpates all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, and ensures a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS to the enamel. Its ASTRINGENT, ANTISEPTIC and ANTISCORBUTIC properties exercise a highly beneficial and salutary influence; they prevent the further progress of decay of the Teeth, induce a healthy action of the Gums, and cause them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness, while, by confirming their adhesion to the Teeth, they give unlimited enjoyment and fresh zest to appetite, by perpetuating effective and complete mastication. The Breath, also, from the salubrious and disinfecting qualities of the ODONTO, attains a sweetness and fragrance truly grateful to its possessor.
CAUTION—The words "ROWLAND'S ODONTO" are on the Label, and, "A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden," engraved on the Government Stamp, affixed on each Box. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment reached by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Diseases of Sight, and Nervous, or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Bask Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope, "The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

Public Notices.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
DUBLIN NORTH CIRCUIT.
The Annual Public Meeting will be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, Lower Abbey-street, on TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1860.—Chair to be taken at half-past Six o'clock. The Rev. EDWARD LIGHTWOOD, of London, and the Rev. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, the Deputation from the Parent Society, with other Ministers and Friends, will address the meeting.
A Collection will be made on behalf of the Mission Funds.

GREAT IRISH MISSION.
Christians in Ireland, who know The Truth, should be Missionaries to all in this Island who are in *Spiritual darkness*. They should be Epistles of Christ, and teach by word and deed, by precept and example. There should be a Missionary in every household; and every household should be a family in the Church of God, the sovereign truths of whose Church are, "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."—Rom. v. 1. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved, and thy house." Acts xvi. 31. Thus Christ may be in all, and through all, and over all, and save all. Thus Ireland shall, indeed, become "An Island of Saints."
*** The inhabitants of Dublin, of all religious denominations, are respectfully and sincerely invited to attend the Meeting in the METROPOLITAN HALL,
On MONDAY EVENING next, the 2nd APRIL, to promote those great and good objects.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
SUNDAY NEXT, 3 o'clock afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. S. G. Morrison. Subject: "The White Stone."
MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. G. M'Millan. Subject: "A Brighter Gospel Day."
Admission Free to the Clergy and people of all religious denominations.
Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I (Jesus) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB POOR OF IRELAND, Claremont, near Glasnevin.
The Forty-fourth Annual Meeting of this Association will be held in the ROUND-ROOM, at the ROTUNDO, on WEDNESDAY, 25th day of APRIL.
(By Order)
J. RUSSELL, Assistant Secretary.

ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND,
Dublin, 31st March, 1860.
The rate of interest allowed by this Bank on Deposit Receipts has been this day raised to two and a-half per cent.
(By order of the Board)
CHARLES COPLAND, Manager.

NOTICE AND ADVERTISEMENT OF WRIT OF SUMMONS AND PLAINT
Peter Lumley, of Tullamore, in the King's County, Tailor, Plaintiff;
The Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company, having their Offices at Broadstone, Dublin, Defendants.
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Victoria, Chap. 113, Sec. 33 that a Writ of Summons and Plaint has been issued this day, at the Suit of the said Peter Lumley, against the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company, having their Offices at Broadstone, Dublin, in the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.
Dated this 30th day of March, 1860.
ROBERT WHELAN, Attorney for the said Plaintiff, No. 60, Lower Dominick-street, in the City of Dublin.
To the said Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company, and all whom it may concern.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.
College Hall,
Dublin, March 23rd, 1860.
Dr. Henry Peter Browne, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and Dublin Lying-in-Hospital, Rutland square, Surgeon to the Dispensary District, having been duly examined for the Diploma in Medicine and in Midwifery, and approved of, was on this day admitted as a Licentiate, and received authority to practise as a Physician.
WILLIAM EDW. STEELE, M.D.,
Fellow and Registrar.

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE is Hereby Given, that an Extraordinary General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the London Tavern Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 19th of APRIL, 1860, at One o'clock precisely, and that the Bill applied for in the present Session of Parliament, entitled "An Act for Making a Railway from the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway at Kilkenny, to the Great Southern and Western Railway at or near Monasterevan, and for other purposes," in pursuance of the standing orders of Parliament, be submitted to the Proprietors at the said Meeting for their consideration and approval.
Dated this 29th day of March, 1860.
C. R. COLMAN, Chairman.
WM. S. PARKER, Secretary.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steam Ships CIRCASSIAN, PRINCE ALBERT (together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught—now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo at Through Rates, as under:—
FOR NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S (N.F.)—CIRCASSIAN, 28th APRIL, Captain Nicholas Prowse; PRINCE ALBERT, 26th MAY, Captain Campbell.
FROM NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.—PRINCE ALBERT, 28th APRIL, Captain Nicholas Prowse; CIRCASSIAN, 24th MAY, Captain Campbell.
THROUGH FARES.
Passengers booked for ST. JOHN'S and NEW YORK as follows:—First Class, £15 10s., and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7; Children under twelve years of age, half price; infants, 10s. (Including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board).
*** Deposit to secure Berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3. Return Tickets—First Class, 30 Guineas, transferable and available for three months. Freights from Dublin to New York—Heavy Goods, 70s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Measurement Goods, 50s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Dogs charged at £3 each.
For Freight or further particulars, apply to
BAKE, ADAM, and CO., 8, Philpot-lane, London; or to THOMAS FAYLE and CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN, AND GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
Return Tickets issued on any day from THURSDAY, the 5th, to MONDAY, the 9th of APRIL (both days inclusive), will be available up to and including TUESDAY, the 10th of APRIL, 1860.
GOOD FRIDAY.
On GOOD FRIDAY the Trains will run as on SUNDAYS; but Special Trains will be provided for MULLINGAR FAIR, for particulars of which see Advertisements.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 26th March, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MULLINGAR FAIR.
On FRIDAY, 6th April, 1860,
A Special Passenger Train (at the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3d Class Fares), Will leave the Broadstone Terminus, at FIVE o'clock MORNING, for the following places:—

Blanchardstown,	.. 5-12 a.m.	Ferns Lock,	.. 5-5 a.m.
Clonsilla,	.. 5-20 "	Enfield,	.. 6-20 "
Lucan,	.. 5-25 "	Moyvalley	.. 6-30 "
Leixlip,	.. 5-32 "	Hill of Down,	.. 6-45 "
Maynooth,	.. 5-45 "	Killucan,	.. 7-0 "
Kilcock,	.. 5-56 "		

Arriving in MULLINGAR about 7-30 Morning.
This Train will return from Mullingar at 5-30, calling at intermediate Stations to set down Passengers, and arrive in Dublin about Six o'clock p.m.
N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Mullingar for the Conveyance of Stock.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 26th March, 1860.

SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN.
Authorised by the Privy Council for Trade.
Money Prize System. Right of Selection by Prize Holders.
Distribution of Prizes on the 1st of June.
Highest Prize not to be less than
ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.
Shares, ONE SHILLING.
To be had at all Printsellers and Stationers, from the Agents, and from Members of the Committee.
(By order)
M. ANGELO HAYES, Secretary,
4, Salem-place.
On receipt of 13 postage stamps, a Ticket will be forwarded by the Secretary.
All letters of inquiry must enclose a stamp.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET.
President, the Earl of RODEN.
Number of Patients under Medical and Surgical Treatment, 82; admitted during past week, 27; discharged, 24; died, 0. Total Number of cases since opening of the Institution, 1,537. Number prescribed for at Dispensary connected with the Hospital, 18,270.
Contributions are most earnestly requested, in order to enable the Committee to maintain the Hospital in its present state of efficiency.

DUBLIN LADIES' AUXILIARY TO THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.
FOUNDED 1849.
GENERAL RULES.
I.—The name of this Association shall be "The Ladies' Association, Auxiliary to the Church Education Society for Ireland."
II.—The object of this Association shall be to collect funds for the payment of the salaries to Teachers of Schools in connexion with the Church Education Society for Ireland, in places where the local funds are insufficient to provide a competent salary.
III.—The funds entrusted to this Association shall be paid in to the Treasurers of the Church Education Society for Ireland, on or before the 31st day of December in each year, to be applied by the Committee of that Society at their own discretion, but exclusively to the purpose contemplated by the Second General Rule of the Association.
IV.—The business of this Association shall be entrusted to the management of a Committee consisting of Ladies, members of the United Church of England and Ireland, who shall have power to name a Patron and Patronesses, to fill up vacancies as they occur in their body, and appoint their Secretaries, and to conduct the general business of the Association; three to form a quorum.
V.—No printed document shall be circulated by this Association until approved of by the Committee of the Church Education Society for Ireland.
VI.—Every Lady who is a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and who shall collect one pound or upwards annually, in aid of the object of this Association, shall be eligible to be chosen a member of the Committee of Management; and Collectors shall ask only six pence annually from each individual from whom they solicit a subscription.
VII.—The Committee of the Church Education Society for Ireland shall be requested to open a separate account with this Association, and to report to it annually respecting the sum received from it, the number of schools assisted by it, the number of Pupils on the rolls, and any other circumstances connected with those Schools which may tend to inform Collectors for this Association of the way in which their collections have been applied; and each Collector shall be entitled to a copy of that report.
VIII.—None of these General Rules shall be altered without the consent of the Committee of the Church Education Society for Ireland.
In accordance with the Seventh General Rule, the Secretaries of the Church Education Society have much pleasure in stating, that by the persevering exertions of the Committee of the Ladies' Auxiliary, the sum of £385 14s. was lodged with the Treasurer during the year ending the 31st December, 1859; thus enabling the General Committee to impart very timely assistance to many deserving Teachers, whose salaries are very inadequate for the support of their families.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
Miss DIGGES LATOUCHE, 54, Stephen's Green.
Miss WARREN, 40, Leeson-street.
TREASURERS:
Messrs. LATOUCHE & Co., Castle-street.

Sermons.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, DUBLIN NORTH CIRCUIT.—ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.
SUNDAY, April 1, 1860.—ABBEY-STREET CHAPEL.—The Rev. W. Morley Punshon, of London, will preach at Twelve o'clock Noon, and the Rev. William O. Booth, of Leeds, at Seven o'clock Evening.
BLACKHALL-PLACE CHAPEL.—The Rev. W. M'Mullen will preach at Twelve o'clock Noon, and the Rev. Edward Lightwood, of London, at Seven o'clock Evening.
A Collection will be made after each Service on behalf of the Mission Funds.
Contributions from those who cannot attend any of the Services will be thankfully received by the Secretaries—
The Rev. William Gowman, Wesleyan Chapel, Lower Abbey-street; and Mr. Stewart Barkin, 7, Richmond-street, Mountjoy-square.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SERVICES AND ANNIVERSARY MEETING, DUBLIN SOUTH CIRCUIT.
The Annual Sermons on behalf of those Missions will be preached (D.V.) on SUNDAY, APRIL 1st, 1860, in the CENTENARY CHAPEL, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, at 12 o'clock Noon, by the Rev. Edward Lightwood, of London, and at 7 o'clock evening, by the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, of London.
RATHMINES WESLEYAN CHAPEL.
The Rev. William O. Booth, of Leeds, will preach at 12 o'clock Noon.
On MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1860, the PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the CENTENARY CHAPEL, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, when the Rev. William O. Booth, of Leeds, and the Rev. W. M. Punshon, of London, the Deputation from the Parent Society, with other Ministers, will address the meeting. The chair will be taken at half-past Six o'clock in the evening.
Collections will be made after each service, and at the Public Meeting, in aid of the Mission Fund.

IRISH SOCIETY.
There will be, if the Lord permit,
A SERMON, IN AID OF THE FUNDS of the above Society, preached in ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 1st of APRIL, 1860 (Service at Three o'clock), by
THE REV. THOMAS MORIARTY, A.M.,
Rector of Vicar's Choral, Diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and Missionary of the Irish Society.
A Collection will be made on behalf of the Society.
N.B.—Contributions of those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's and Christ Church, and at the office of the Society, 17, Upper Sackville-street.

SUMMER-STREET
SUNDAY, DAILY, AND INFANT SCHOOLS.
A SERMON will be preached (D.V.) on SUNDAY, the 1st of APRIL, 1860, in the FREE CHURCH, Great Charles-street, Mountjoy-square, by the Rev. James Hewitt, Assistant-Chaplain to St. Thomas's Church; after which, a collection will be made in aid of the fund for the support of these schools. Service to commence at Twelve o'clock.
Contributions of those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by
JOHN HARE, 8, Mountjoy-place.
WILLIAM PHIPPS, 30, Upper Gloucester-street.
HENRY TURNLEY, Esq., M.D., 16, Rutland-square.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE
"ENGINEERS' AND HOUSEKEEPERS'" AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES— { 345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE TRANSACTED AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859

LIBERAL ANNUITY COMPANY
Established 1780.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
Robert G. Collis, President.

John Chambers,	William Maziere,
George Hoyte,	John H. Orpen,
Robert Gregg,	R. P. Hackett,
Edward L. Alma,	Robert Smyth,
Alexander Parker,	John Fyffe,
Joseph Kincaid.	John Blackham.

Physician, Dr. Denham.
Secretary, George Symes.
This Company has been established for the purpose of providing Annuities for the Widows of its Members.
The Accumulated Capital exceeds 44,000l., all invested in Government and Bank of Ireland Stock.
The Annual Subscription for Town Members is 8l. Guineas, and for Country Members Seven Guineas.
The Maximum Annuity to Widows is 60l., late Irish Currency.
No person is eligible for admission who has passed the age of Forty.
The Committee will meet for the Admission of Members on TUESDAY, the 10th of APRIL, at the Office of BRUCE and SYMES, 27, DAME-STREET, where Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for Admission and other information may be had.
MEMBERS are requested to furnish the names, &c., of any Candidates they may have to propose, on or before Saturday, the 7th April.
(By order)
GEORGE SYMES, Secretary.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin to New York—Heavy Goods, 70s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Measurement Goods, 50s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Dogs charged at £3 each.
For Freight or further particulars, apply to
BAKE, ADAM, and CO., 8, Philpot-lane, London; or to THOMAS FAYLE and CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN, AND GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
Return Tickets issued on any day from THURSDAY, the 5th, to MONDAY, the 9th of APRIL (both days inclusive), will be available up to and including TUESDAY, the 10th of APRIL, 1860.
GOOD FRIDAY.
On GOOD FRIDAY the Trains will run as on SUNDAYS; but Special Trains will be provided for MULLINGAR FAIR, for particulars of which see Advertisements.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 26th March, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MULLINGAR FAIR.
On FRIDAY, 6th April, 1860,
A Special Passenger Train (at the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3d Class Fares), Will leave the Broadstone Terminus, at FIVE o'clock MORNING, for the following places:—

Blanchardstown,	.. 5-12 a.m.	Ferns Lock,	.. 5-5 a.m.
Clonsilla,	.. 5-20 "	Enfield,	.. 6-20 "
Lucan,	.. 5-25 "	Moyvalley	.. 6-30 "
Leixlip,	.. 5-32 "	Hill of Down,	.. 6-45 "
Maynooth,	.. 5-45 "	Killucan,	.. 7-0 "
Kilcock,	.. 5-56 "		

Arriving in MULLINGAR about 7-30 Morning.
This Train will return from Mullingar at 5-30, calling at intermediate Stations to set down Passengers, and arrive in Dublin about Six o'clock p.m.
N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Mullingar for the Conveyance of Stock.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 26th March, 1860.

SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN.
Authorised by the Privy Council for Trade.
Money Prize System. Right of Selection by Prize Holders.
Distribution of Prizes on the 1st of June.
Highest Prize not to be less than
ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.
Shares, ONE SHILLING.
To be had at all Printsellers and Stationers, from the Agents, and from Members of the Committee.
(By order)
M. ANGELO HAYES, Secretary,
4, Salem-place.
On receipt of 13 postage stamps, a Ticket will be forwarded by the Secretary.
All letters of inquiry must enclose a stamp.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET.
President, the Earl of RODEN.
Number of Patients under Medical and Surgical Treatment, 82; admitted during past week, 27; discharged, 24; died, 0. Total Number of cases since opening of the Institution, 1,537. Number prescribed for at Dispensary connected with the Hospital, 18,270.
Contributions are most earnestly requested, in order to enable the Committee to maintain the Hospital in its present state of efficiency.

DUBLIN LADIES' AUXILIARY TO THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.
FOUNDED 1849.
GENERAL RULES.
I.—The name of this Association shall be "The Ladies' Association, Auxiliary to the Church Education Society for Ireland."
II.—The object of this Association shall be to collect funds for the payment of the salaries to Teachers of Schools in connexion with the Church Education Society for Ireland, in places where the local funds are insufficient to provide a competent salary.
III.—The funds entrusted to this Association shall be paid in to the Treasurers of the Church Education Society for Ireland, on or before the 31st day of December in each year, to be applied by the Committee of that Society at their own discretion, but exclusively to the purpose contemplated by the Second General Rule of the Association.
IV.—The business of this Association shall be entrusted to the management of a Committee consisting of Ladies, members of the United Church of England and Ireland, who shall have power to name a Patron and Patronesses, to fill up vacancies as they occur in their body, and appoint their Secretaries, and to conduct the general business of the Association; three to form a quorum.
V.—No printed document shall be circulated by this Association until approved of by the Committee of the Church Education Society for Ireland.
VI.—Every Lady who is a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and who shall collect one pound or upwards annually, in aid of the object of this Association, shall be eligible to be chosen a member of the Committee of Management; and Collectors shall ask only six pence annually from each individual from whom they solicit a subscription.
VII.—The Committee of the Church Education Society for Ireland shall be requested to open a separate account with this Association, and to report to it annually respecting the sum received from it, the number of schools assisted by it, the number of Pupils on the rolls, and any other circumstances connected with those Schools which may tend to inform Collectors for this Association of the way in which their collections have been applied; and each Collector shall be entitled to a copy of that report.
VIII.—None of these General Rules shall be altered without the consent of the Committee of the Church Education Society for Ireland.
In accordance with the Seventh General Rule, the Secretaries of the Church Education Society have much pleasure in stating, that by the persevering exertions of the Committee of the Ladies' Auxiliary, the sum of £385 14s. was lodged with the Treasurer during the year ending the 31st December, 1859; thus enabling the General Committee to impart very timely assistance to many deserving Teachers, whose salaries are very inadequate for the support of their families.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
Miss DIGGES LATOUCHE, 54, Stephen's Green.
Miss WARREN, 40, Leeson-street.
TREASURERS:
Messrs. LATOUCHE & Co., Castle-street.

Publications.

This day is Published, 2 Vols., 8vo Cloth, Price 28s.
A COMMENTARY ON THE BOOK OF PSALMS.
CRITICAL, DEVOTIONAL, AND PROPHETICAL.
The Text of the Authorised Version, Metrically arranged, according to the Original Hebrew, with an English Analytical and Hebrew Index, by
REV. WILLIAM DE BURGH, D.D.,
Late Donnellan Lecturer in the University of Dublin; Author of "An Exposition of the Apocalypse," "Lectures on the Second Advent," "A Compendium of Hebrew," &c., &c.
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Just Published, Price One Shilling.
EDUCATION IN IRELAND;
a Comparison of the Advice given in Two Addresses, recently issued by his Grace the Lord Primate of all Ireland, and the Lord Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin; embodying an Address to the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy of the Church of Ireland, with appendices I. and II. By JOHN GARRETT, B.A., Vicar of Saint Paul, near Deerance; sometime Inspector of Schools under the Church Education Society for Ireland, &c., &c.
London: RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place. Dublin: HODGES, SMITH, & Co., Grafton-street.

PERRY'S ARTIFICIAL MANURES.—A Pamphlet containing a full description of the above valuable Manures, with prices, testimonials, analyses, &c.; also, an Almanac for 1860, and much useful Agricultural information, may be had Free from the Agents for Perry's Manures in the various towns in Ireland; or will be sent Post Free on application.
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ALL THE LEADING STYLES,
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GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Beg leave most respectfully to present their grateful acknowledgments to the Bishops, Dignitaries, and Clergy, for that continued patronage with which their Establishment has been favoured, and to intimate, that in due appreciation, they have perfected arrangements on so extensive a scale that the satisfaction hitherto experienced by the Clergy in the selection of their Attire will be considerably augmented.
A larger portion of their time and attention is devoted thereto; and the details are entrusted to Artists of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, *strictly according to order*; whilst the excellence and superiority of fabric is guaranteed. In NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT, of LLAMA CLOTH, Clergymen will find a light, elegant, and comfortable Overcoat, universally acknowledged to be the most approved Garment yet introduced.

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NOON PRAYER MEETING
METROPOLITAN HALL.
A Meeting for United Prayer, more especially for the immediate Conversion of Sinners, will (God willing) be held on TUESDAY next, APRIL 3rd, at 12 o'clock, during which an Address will be delivered to those under spiritual concern, by the Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH, who will preside.
Lecture Postponed till APRIL 5.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
The Fifth of the
COURSE OF LECTURES
of the above Society will be delivered in the
METROPOLITAN HALL,
On Next THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1860, by
Mr. DAVID SIMONTON.
Subject:—"CHRISTIANITY: ITS HALLOWING INFLUENCES AND IMPORTANCE TO SOCIETY."
Chair to be Taken at Eight o'clock, by DAVID ROBERTSON, Esq.
Tickets—Price 3d. each—to be had at the door.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WILLIAM ACHESON
Begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 78, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

			Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated	Kettle and Stand, by Elkington		£26 5 0	£14 14 0
A ditto	ditto	.. ..	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	..	.. ..	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	..	.. ..	2 2 0	1 10 0
Ditto	ditto	.. ..	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.		.. ..	18 18 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management, of
WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
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EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
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D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
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Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at £3 18s. consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, 1st February, 1860.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS AND HAND SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the New Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLY).
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

DAMASK AND DIAPER TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SLIPS, &c.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Solicit inspection of a large supply of above goods, just received from their Bleachers, which, with their usual Stock of
LINENS,
SHEETINGS of every Width,
TOWELLINGS, LONGCLOTHS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
They will dispose of at the Lowest Prices.

M'NALLY AND CO
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the Public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.
LONDON, 9, OLD BOND-STREET.

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ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - - £5 5s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - £5 5s.

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M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present Stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected at the Factories of
COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c.,
and which they offer for Sale, Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.
M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.
PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS,
18, WESTLAND-ROW.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
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Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - -	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, ,,, - -	5 5 0

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Writing is one of the most important branches of man's education. It enables him to obtain superior places, and cannot write, his can obtain good situations, and—universal his proper sphere in the world. This useful and beautiful art is taught by Mr. and Mrs. STEVENSON to Ladies and Gentlemen. Also, Book-keeping, Arithmetic and Short-hand. Cards can be had by applying at
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TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE.
Why pay more for any article than its value, or buy in a bad market? There are many daily wasting money in giving 15s. to 20s. and more, for a Bridle, while I am selling the same class of article perfectly as good in every respect, from 7s. to 10s., the latter a Double Bridle, plated or covered Buckles, with fine Steel Polished Bits, fit for any man's use; but I commence my price so low as 4s., for which I furnish a very fair Snaffle Bridle and Bit.
I am also well assorted and equally cheap in all other Saddlery Goods and Horse Furniture, Stable Brushes, Sponges, Chamois, &c.; being determined to give really good value to all who favour me with their custom, and break down the monopoly of high prices.
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PATRICK BYRNE
Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the first-class quality of his
CROWN, BROWN, AND WHITE SOAPS,
WAX, SPERM, AND COMPOSITE
IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES,
which he offers on most Advantageous Terms,
A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE,
47, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.
A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for Sale.

CARD.

IT is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL,
Nos. 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and
Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET,
Was Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO., Proprietors.

CHEAP WEEKLY PAPER.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 7TH, and on EVERY Succeeding SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* will be published at the following rates:—

SINGLE COPY.

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SUBSCRIPTION.

UNSTAMPED.		STAMPED.	
Yearly, ...	2s 6d	Yearly, ...	10s 0d
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The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.
Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.
Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.
As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, Persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions, and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.
Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to
ALBERT H. KNOX,
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,
4, Lower Abbey-street; and 15, Sackville-place, Dublin.

JOSEPH MANNING,
23, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
BEGS respectfully to announce that on Monday next, he shall show every new style of mantle for the Season, from 9s. 6d. to 3 Guineas.
EXCLUSIVE MANTLE MANUFACTORY,
23, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1860.
C. M. T. R. C.
1. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. C. EADE, M.A., Missionary Secretary to the Society.
Subject—"The Royal Priesthood."—1 Pet. ii. 9.
2. MISSION BUILDING, 7 p.m., Rev. JAMES ROONEY, A.M., Ex-School., I.C.M.
Subject—"The Dismemberment of the Papal States."—Heb. xii. 27, 28.
3. ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH, near Christ Church Cathedral, 7 p.m., Rev. C. WOLSELEY, A.M., Rector.
Subject—"Tradition" (Continued).
4. ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, Marlborough-street, 7 p.m., Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., Ex-School., R.I.C.M.
Subject—"Can Dr. Cullen Excommunicate all who do not Confess and Communicate this Easter?"
5. On Wednesday Evening next, April 4, 1860, in the Church of ST. NICHOLAS WITHOUT, near St. Patrick's Cathedral, Rev. G. W. DALTON, Assistant Minister of Baggot-street, Episcopal Chapel.
Subject—"The Adoration of the Cross."
I. Are Roman Catholics "a kingly priesthood"? Do they "declare the virtues of God"? Has God "called them out of darkness Into His marvellous light"? If not, are they like the Christians to whom St. Peter wrote? 1 Peter ii. 9, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
II. As the Blessed Virgin did not keep the Romagna under allegiance to the Bishop of Rome, may she not likewise give up Ireland to the Proselytisers?
What "priest" will prove that the Virgin Mary has power to protect soul or body, town or country, here or hereafter?
Why did not the £15,000 from Dublin, and the "five Hail Marys each day" preserve undiminished the temporal power of the Pope? Who will now say she has power to help or save?
III. Why was no Roman Catholic bound to confess and communicate at Easter under pain of damnation, before the Fourth Lateran Council, A.D. 1215?
Can Dr. Cullen or the Bishop of Rome shut out from God's love and salvation those who really repent and believe in Christ?—St. John iii. 16; Acts ii. 19, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Are not all who do not communicate at Easter *ipso facto* under sentence of excommunication by the Church of Rome?
May not any Roman Catholic go straight to communion without confession or absolution?
Does not St. Peter say all receive remission of sins who believe in Christ? Acts x. 43, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Is Dr. Cullen a real bishop, or priest, or Christian at all?
Did "Priest" Purcell, of Marlborough-street, save the soul of the insensible dying man the other day?
IV. Can any man who worships wood be a worshipper of God? Should the dead crucifix be adored as if it were the living Saviour? Roman Catholic friends, bring your Bibles; look only to Christ trust altogether in Him, and you cannot be lost?

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)
Dublin, Friday Evening.

Funds have again fallen in price in London, and are to-day as low as 94¼ for cash, and 94¼ for account. The foreign intelligence may have partly been instrumental in causing this, the news from Switzerland showing considerable determination on the part of the Federal Council. The attitude of Prussia, also, is likely to be one firmly opposed to any breach of the treaty of 1815. The state of money, however, is the principal cause at present. The Bank have so unexpectedly, and contrary to all precedent, raised the rate, that there must be some reason, such as expected withdrawals, to influence such a decision. This advance in money may have been the means of causing Stock to be thrown on the market.
In our exchange Funds were, of course, very weak in tone; New Threes have dropped to 93 for April, and Consols to 93¼. Ballast office and City Debentures, were both done at last prices. In Banking Shares there were no dealings, but no change in the character of the market. As on yesterday Steam Shares were more offered, and although City of Dublin Shares were quoted at last price, they are rather weak at it. Atlantics too, are slightly down from the highest price of yesterday.
Mining Shares also were weak—those of the Mining Company of Ireland fell 10s. more, and are scarcely steady at the price; General Mines show 5s. depreciation, and Connorrees are weaker and 1s. per share lower; Alliance Gas Shares were done at £10, rather offered; Grand Canals advance 15s., and are in request; there is very little alteration in Railway Shares; Drogheda show a decline of 5s., as does also Great Southern and Western Stock, which is, however, steady at the reduced price; Wicklows are steady at the last quotation; Midlands were done at 52¾ ex dividend, or equal to the last price cum dividend; Limericks were done at 10s. advance, and steady; in Railway Preference no change in price, with the exception of ¼ decline in Dundalk and Enniskillen Preference No. 1; in other shares no alteration.
The meeting of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company was held to-day, when a dividend of 45s. per share was declared. The prospects are considered highly favourable, and the company is now supplying at higher contracts than usual; while the supply of the sulphur ore shows a greater appearance of increase than diminution. A motion was made to subdivide the present £5 shares into £1 shares; but this subject is to undergo further consideration.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 30.
OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
New Threes,	...	...	shut
NOON PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
New Threes,	...	...	shut
1 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94¼ ⅜
Account	...	...	94¼ ⅜
New Threes	...	...	shut
2-15 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94¼
Account,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
New Threes,	...	...	shut
CLOSING PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94¼ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
New Threes.	...	...	shut

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 16-15; Caledonians, 90¼ ⅜; Great Northern, 111; Great Western, 67¼ ⅜ 7⅜ 8; Great Western Canada, 12½; Great Western Canada new, 10½; Lancashire and Yorkshire 101¼ ⅜; London and North Western, 98¼ ½; Mexican, 21½; South Eastern, 8s 7½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 93¼ ⅜; Turkish old, 78½; new, 61. Consols have been very inactive all the morning. They opened 94¼ to ⅜, and declined to 94¼ ⅜ at which price they are now steady. Indian 104¼ ⅜. Shares opened firm, and in some instances prices improved, but gave way slightly with Consols. Midland's advanced to 115½ 16, and is now 115½ ⅜. Canadian shares firmer.

FUNDS AND SHARES.
Ambergs, 6¼ ⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100¼ ⅜; Caledonians, 90½; London and North Western, 98¾; Chester and Holyhead, 51½; Leeds Northern, 40¼ 7; Eastern Counties, 55½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41¼ 2; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79 80; Midland Stock, 115¼ ⅜; Great Northern, 111¼ 12; North British, 62½; Great Northern A, 79¼ ½; South Eastern, 87¼ ⅜; Great Western, 67¼; Great Western of Canada, 12¼ ⅜; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 93½; York and North Midland, 77½. Consols opened at 94¼ ⅜, but were not maintained, closing dull at 94¼ ½. There has been very little business. Indian loan, 104¼ ⅜. Shares without any change, and have been very inactive, closing dull. French declined. Rentes come 79 francs 90 cents.

ENGLISH FUNDS.
CITY, FRIDAY EVG.—Funds opened at a slight improvement, but subsequently relapsed, in consequence of a heavy sale of Consols for money, and a reaction on Paris Bourse to-day. In Railway Share market attention is chiefly directed to the settlement. An issue, amounting to £3,650,000, of Victoria Railway 6 per cent. debentures, was announced to-day, and tenders will be received to April 11. Five per cent. deposit is required, interest will accrue to the debentures from April.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(Times City Article.)
Thursday Evening.

The English funds opened this morning without alteration. From this there was a decline followed by a rally on another considerable money purchase. The advance in the Bank rate caused one renewed heaviness. Railway market to-day has been depressed, owing to the advance in the Bank rate, and from the prospect of an increased value of money, and closing of some speculative accounts, for the rise which otherwise would probably have been carried over. There is no supply of stock of any moment, and one or two descriptions, especially Midland, continued scarce, apart from speculative operations; the leading features remain unchanged. The improving traffic, activity in trade, and better management of the principal lines, stimulate investments. The final quotations this evening, were, however, generally lower, notwithstanding they are for the new account.

(Daily News' City Article.)
Thursday Evening.

The funds opened this morning with rather a firmer appearance, but any tendency to improvement was checked, subsequently to the announcement of alteration of the rate at the Bank, which occasioned scarcely any decline; support being derived from the continued rise on the Paris Bourse. Consols closed with steadiness at yesterday's prices. Share markets were likewise prejudiced by the rise in the value of money, but were also upheld in the afternoon by the advance at Paris. In the discount market to-day the demand was very pressing, and 4½ per cent. was generally charged for best paper. There were again no transactions in bullion at Bank.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MARCH 30.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93¼ ⅜
Ditto for Account, 9th April ...	93¼ ⅜
Ditto for new Account, 9th May ...	93¼ ⅜
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93¼
Ditto for Account, 9th April ...	93
Ditto for New Account, 9th May	93 93¼
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
Ballast Office Debs 4 per cent (Gov Sec.) of £92 6s 2d	93
City Debentures, 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d	89½
STEAM.	
Atlantic, limited	8½
City of Dublin, ...	97
Ditto Halves	48½
MINES.	
Connorree limited	27s 6d 27s 6d
General Mining Company, limited	4⅜
Mining Company of Ireland ...	15
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas ...	10
Grand Canal Company, ...	44½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda, ...	75½
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid ...	5⅜
Great Southern and Western Stock, ...	114
Midland Great Western, ...	52¾ x d
Waterford and Kilkenny	14
Waterford and Limerick, ...	24¾
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual, paid in full, ...	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class	10½ x int
Waterford and Limerick, 6 per cent. redeemable	10½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 31st March. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols.....	94¼	93¾ 94¼	94¼		93¾ 94¼	94 94¼
Ditto for account.....	94¼	93¾	93¾	93¾ ½	93¾ ½	94¼
3 per Cent. Reduced.....						
New 3 per Cent Stock....	93¾	93¾ ½	93¾ ½	93¾ ½	93¾	93¾
Ditto for account.....		93¾	93¾ ½	93¾		93¾
Bank Stock.....						

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MARCH 31.
Morning Tide, 3-40. Evening Tide, 4-10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
SATURDAY, MARCH 31ST.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, [Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.

THE THEATRE.
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"The Cavalier;" "Frederick the Great;" to conclude with "The Courier of Lyons."

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock, p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, March 24, amounted to 52,634 copies, making an average of 8,772 copies daily.

THE "ELCHO" WRAPPER
IS the most Stylish and Comfortable Garment of the Season.
PRICE, FROM ONE TO THREE GUINEAS.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
84, DAME-STREET.
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 18s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.
The great amount of support we have received during the past year, from the Clergy of Ireland has determined us to devote more than ordinary attention to the production of Clerical Attire.
Importing our Woollen Goods direct from the Manufacturers, and personally superintending every department of our business, we are enabled to produce first-class articles at prices usually paid for inferior garments.
Our present stock of Superfine West of England Broadcloths and Doeskins, Oxford Cloths and Cassimeres, will be found unsurpassed in the trade.
We beg to subjoin a list of prices, for cash payment, and all orders we may be favoured with shall be promptly and carefully executed.

FIRST QUALITY.		SECOND QUALITY.	
Frock Coat, ...	£1 10 0	Frock Coat, ...	£1 15 0
Vest, ...	0 14 0	Vest, ...	0 13 6
Trousers, ...	1 10 0	Trousers, ...	1 5 0

BROWNE & PAYNE,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE SATURDAY HERALD
Of this day, March 31, contains the Latest and most interesting News from Italy, France, Turkey, China, &c. The Indian Budget; Cessation of Hostilities between Spain and Morocco; the Disturbed State of Rome; the Proposed Reform Bill; Meeting of the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company; Presentation of an Address to Lord Seaton; the Abolition of Church Rates; Election of the Poor Law Guardians; Result of the Norwich Election; the Londonderry Election; Meetings of the South American and Patagonian Missionary Society; the Association for the Relief of Distressed Protestants; Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway; the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Society; the North and South Dublin Unions; the Review of the British Corn Trade; Parliamentary Proceedings of the week; together with all Ecclesiastical, Legal, Military, Sporting, Naval, and Commercial Intelligence; also, all Fairs, Markets, and other interesting news of the week.
Price 3d., Stamped 4d.
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICE,
No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

The Irish Times.
DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

THE appointment of Mr. Lyle to the Lord Lieutenancy of the county of Londonderry was last night brought under the notice of the House of Commons. Mr. Lyle is, or rather has been, a Master in Chancery; and, however skilled in drawing up Chancery Reports, has not much experience in the government of an important county. Mr. Whiteside charged the Government with having made the appointment solely for political reasons. It was desirable to send to the county an officer of Whig politics to favour the election of the Whig candidate. Mr. Cardwell affirmed that the new Lord Lieutenant took no part in the canvass in behalf of the Government nominee; but if Mr. Lyle did not, the exertions of his nephew in behalf of that gentleman are notorious, and it cannot be pretended that the appointment of Mr. Lyle to a peculiarly influential office, so close to the period of a contested election, happened by mere accident. Mr. Lyle has but a small estate in the county, worth, we believe, £800 a year, and will be enabled to support the position of Lord Lieutenant chiefly by the pension which he receives from the Crown. To place a "pensioner" over the heads of all the noblemen and gentry of the county is an insult not likely to be soon forgiven. In his ignorance of Ireland and Irishmen, Mr. Cardwell asserted that Mr. Lyle had very considerable property in the county, and stated that there was no Peer, or son of a Peer, fit for the post. But if there was "no Peer, or "son of a Peer," why was it necessary to elevate Mr. Lyle from his desk in Chancery to the presidency of such a county as Londonderry? Were there no extensive landowners of old and respected families? Why did the Government pass over Sir Hervey Bruce, whose landed property is ten times the value of Mr. Lyle's? Why was Stewart of Ards passed over—a gentleman from whose estate Mr. Lyle's property might be taken twenty times over? The whole transaction is a job, and a job of as disgraceful a character as ever the Whigs perpetrated in Ireland. It was decided to send down a Government partisan to assist the Whig candidate, and at the same time to create a vacancy for William Francis Brady, the rejected of Dublin. Lord Fermoy, in thanking Mr. Whiteside for bringing the matter before the House, said truly that, "if Mr. Lyle had "properly performed his duties in the Court of "Chancery, he could not have acquired that political "knowledge which would qualify him for the "responsible post of president of a county." But the objects desired are gained by political profligacy. By this appointment Mr. Brady is made a judge of the Court of Bankruptcy, to the small satisfaction of the mercantile community of Dublin. The county is saddled with the expense of a heavy pension, and the nobility and gentry of Londonderry are grossly insulted by having a Chancery Officer placed over them as their superior.

THE agricultural statistics so carefully prepared by Mr. Donnelly, the Registrar-General, this year present some very startling particulars. It was generally supposed that the crops last year were a fair average, and we are surprised to learn that there has been a great diminution in the yield of the crops in 1859, as compared with 1858. The cereal crops—wheat, barley, and oats—fall short by no less than 1,183,519 quarters. The potato crop shows a decrease of 562,702 tons, or sufficient to supply every family in Ireland, averaging five persons to a family, with a stone of potatoes daily for two months and a half. In turnips there is a falling off of nearly a million of tons; and hay is short by 379,227 tons. In fact, the only crop which shows an increase during the year is flax. That annual yielded nearly 4,000 tons more than the crop of last year. But this is due not to greater productiveness in the soil, or more skilful husbandry, but to the fact that a greater extent of land, by 44,600 acres, was sown with flax in 1859 than in 1858.
This great deficiency, equal to the loss of several millions of money, cannot be attributed to a decrease of the land under tillage. The number of acres under tillage in 1859 fell short only by 19,782 of those under tillage in the year preceding, a quantity inappreciable in its effects. Besides, more potato ground by 50,000 acres was planted last year, and yet there was a falling off in the crop to the amount of 902,717 tons. The Registrar-General attributes the loss "to the extreme dryness and high temperature "of the season, the weather having been for a con"siderable time unusually hot, and rain not having "fallen for a considerable time." The variations of the crops for the last ten years are certainly remarkable, and cannot be accounted for except by atmospheric or climatic reasons. Thus the average produce of potatoes to the acre in 1851 was 40 barrels, in 1852 this rose up to 51 barrels, decreasing to 50 barrels in 1855, and to 28 barrels in 1859. The same relative proportion is observable in all other crops, such as wheat, oats, turnips, &c., during those years.
Notwithstanding the tendency to early marriages in Ireland, the population is still annually decreasing. No less than 84,599 persons left Ireland as emigrants last year, being an excess of 16,506 over the total of 1858. Of these 37,500 went from Ulster, against 19,000 from Munster. It would appear, then, that even in the flourishing North, where Tenant-right prevails, the temptation to found a new home in the Far West, when the peasant has means, surpasses the natural love of country. The births in Ireland last year are estimated at 193,842; the deaths at 133,536; the increase of population, therefore, falls short of the number of emigrants (80,599) by 20,293. On the 1st of January, 1860, the population of Ireland was estimated at 5,988,820, or nearly 600,000 less than it was in 1851.
These figures, however, are only an estimate—the best estimate which could be made on the basis of the census of 1851, and the ratio of births and deaths in England. To our disgrace be it said, we have no registration of births and deaths. Ireland is the only country in which births, deaths, and marriages are not recorded. Many attempts have been made to introduce a perfect system of registration for this country, but the Roman Catholic priesthood have steadily opposed it. Why we know not, unless it be that they are conscious they have vastly exaggerated the number of their adherents, and fear detection. It can hardly be a religious motive, for in the Roman States, and most Roman Catholic countries, the machinery for registration is perfect. Perhaps, if a small fee were payable to the priest for the registry of deaths, births, and marriages, less opposition would be given to a measure which, both in its political and sanitary results, is of such great importance.
The Report shows that two other legislative enactments are still required for Ireland. Nearly six millions are annually thrown away by the waste of land and deterioration of crops, caused by weeds. On the roads and hedgerows, thousands of weeds, bearing each their thirty, forty, or fifty thousand seeds, are permitted to ripen, and shed their progeny over the sown lands. A careless or indolent farmer, or he who is ignorant that if weeds be merely cut down, and left on the ground, they will ripen their seeds, may impoverish a whole district. In Australia and Canada, the man who suffers weeds to ripen on his farm is mulcted in a pecuniary fine. Some similar regulation is required for this country.
Again, in the various parts of Ireland different standards of weights and measures prevail. As respects land, we have the Irish and Cunningham, as well as the English, or statute acre. All these should be reduced to a uniform standard, and thus a great amount of trouble and uncertainty would be removed.

The *Times* on the Progress of Parliamentary Business in the House of Commons:—
The chariot-wheels of legislation still drive very heavily. For several years the complaint has been that the more important functions of Parliament had been suspended, and that Governments just formed, or on sufferance, or engaged on pressing business, could make no great changes. These reasons no longer apply, and are not even felt. The greatest changes are proposed, and actually under discussion. We are about to revolutionise both our finances and the House of Commons itself. There ought to be a strong appetite for change when there is really nothing on the table, first course, second course, and third course, but change, change, change, in one form or another. How is it, then, that we get through the work so slowly? We are on the eve of the Easter Recess, and have Whitsuntide in the distance. Next week everybody will be on the move, and will not return till the 16th. What, then, have we done, and what remains to be done after the middle of April? We shall scarcely have touched the question of Reform. There are three Reform Bills then to be gone through, from the preamble to the last clause. May-day will possibly find us on the borough franchise, if so far. The consideration of the Paper Duties is postponed till after Easter, when the House will have a good deal to say on that subject. The Income-tax Bill gets on but slowly. It is evident, then, that the measures necessary to carry out the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial scheme will be still in hand after Easter, when the Reform Bills will be coming on for discussion, and then we know not what may not have happened meanwhile.
But this is not the whole of the case. With these momentous changes on the anvil, and any obstacle, or any want of obstacles, sufficient to stop them, how is it that the nation is not furious? Where are the monster meetings? What are the Leagues about? Is not the County Palatine threatening a war of independence? Where are the hundred thousand men who once talked of marching from Birmingham? Time was when Reform, and even bread, employment, and some of the nakedest terms in political economy, became words of fire to set a province in a blaze. There is absolutely no movement, not a ripple on the ocean, and the sails flap idly against the mast. Reform, own sister of Progress, was once a rapid goddess, ever struggling against the fetters with which dotards would bind her. She is now mesmerised to her seat. To account for a state of things which certainly wants accounting for, we are told that the nation confides too implicitly in the good faith and good intentions of its rulers to feel any solicitude. All is safe. No doubt Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone will both do what they have promised, and therefore require no inconvenient stimulus. The people confide, and the rulers deserve their confidence. It is only in pictures that one usually sees this kind of happiness; but in the present instance it is realised. All is sweet repose and mute bliss. The proofs, of course, are entirely negative, for they can be nothing else. We have no wish to destroy any illusion which may please even for one hour, but we must say that there is a

...rom Woodlands House,
...ll Thurlow, Attache
... has returned to the
...aterford has left The
... arrived at Gosford
...Mrs. Lefroy, family
...Leeson-street, yesterday,
...dor of France and
...a select circle at dinner
...e House. Later in the
...sembly.
...n's party, announced
...in consequence, we regret
...f a near relative.
...Hardwicke and Lady
...ton for Wimpole Hall,
...of Craven and the
...r Ashdown Park, Berks.
...Tankerville is con-
...rd-street, by severe indis-
...n. Miss Montague left
... to the Earl and Countess
...p will leave London on
...h capital.
...ille West will leave
...on his duties as Secretary
...Herman Merivale, now
...he Colonies, will be the new
...cession to Sir George Clerk,
...e are enabled to inform
... who has been fortunate
...d of this fascinating count-
... He is a scion of one of the
...families, and is one of those
...me years since presented La
...net during her engagement
... the wedding shall take place
...r will retire from the stage,
...hese, will return to her native
...there, the happy pair purpose

hurch.

...ointments Vacant.)
...ERY.
... Crown; Very Rev T Garnier,
...ACONRY.
... Bishop of Winchester; Ven
...DRIES.
... Norfolk; dio Norwich; val
... J Francis, prom.
...rich; val £163; pat Hon Mr
...pel; val £217 with residence;
...rd; Rev W W Champneys,
...o Winchester: val £1,000; pat
... C Wigram, prom.
...AL CURACIES.
...o Carlisle; val £68; pats Land-
...LANCES.
...amptonshire: Rev T T Daye,
...h; Rev G W Langmead, prom.
...URKSHIRE.
... Manchester: stipend £180: pats
...ee March 30.
...IONARIES.
...nd £300 (two); applications to
...-place, London.
...URACIES.
...rbyshire; dio Lichfield; stipend
... Exeter; with a title.
...orwich.
...amptonshire; dio Peterborough;
...hn's Wood.
...-Evangelist, Berks; dio Oxford;
...oncester; stipend £80.
... Mary, Middlesex: dio London.
...Bath and Wells: title only.
...ork; (Assist.)
...o Oxford: stipend £50 with title.
... Lichfield, stipend £50 with title.
...Rutland; dio Peterborough.
...on, Lancashire; dio Manchester.
...o Gloucester.
... Oxford; stipend £50 with title.
...ARDENSHIP.
...; Rev David Williams, D C L, dec.
...ASTERSHIPS.
...School, Northamptonshire; Rev T T

The Army.

...he Duke of Cambridge, as General ...held a levee on Thursday afternoon, ...hich was fully attended.
Order was issued on Thursday from ...d the 26th inst.:—
...s the General Commanding-in-Chief ...point Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Richard ...Fusilier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp ...ice Brevet Col. the Earl of West-...ream Guards, who has resigned that ...or the Hon. Hussey Fane Keane, of ...to be extra Aide-de-Camp to his ...Lieut.-Col. Maude, C.B., Royal Ar-...en Equerry to her Majesty.
...s will date from the 1st of April, 1860. ...ier of his Royal Highness the General ...Commanding-in-Chief)
...F. Forster, Deputy Adjt.-General.
...India troopship Marlborough arrived ...rsday, from Calcutta, with 215 troops ...r to most of the cavalry and infantry ...India, the whole number consisting of ...leted the term of service for which they ...home to receive their discharge. The ...in 117 days on the passage, and during ...some very severe weather. There has ...little sickness on board, and only two ...g the passage. A portion of the troops, ...men, were disembarked on Thursday, ...arded to the invalid establishment at ...der being detained at Gravesend to ...respective depots, the whole of them ...for further service. The men will thus ...given them of re-enlisting, but should ...they will receive their discharge at their

The Navy.

...paddle, Captain George Parker, arrive... ...rday afternoon, from Gibraltar, whence ...21st inst., at 10 p.m. She has brought ...ary and naval officers, as passengers ...long whom are Mr. Cartwright, late pay... ...sty's surveying vessel Tartarus; Mr. ...neer of her Majesty's steamer St. Jean ...itary officers on private leave; also 11 ...ries and invalids from Malta and Gibral... ...crew of the Tartarus, recently paid off ... number of military invalids, &c., from

...d Sealark, exercising brigs at Portsmouth ...readiness to go out of harbour and com... ...er cruising.
...are being erected at different points ...yard, which will be set each day, as ...of high-water.
...ew store vessel, Master Commander R... ...from Spithead for Woolwich.
...al (a blue and white triangular flag) w... ...stom hitherto to hoist from the staff of ...tsmouth dockyard when blowing heavy ...ding all communication by boats betwe... ...ps at Spithead and the shore, with a v... ...ts and a consequent loss of life, is ord... ...to be changed for a square flag of a ...ective character, it having been urged ...wing from a certain quarter, together ...ag and its colour, it could not be pla... ...ips at anchor at Spithead, and was not ...f the recent unfortunate accident to the ...ship Firebrand.
...ppointments were made on Thursday, ...nt. St. Vincent Lake to the Exce... ...enen, additional, to the Forte, for ... ...d Hope station; Dr. D. G. Miller, stat... ...n; James S. Whitney, assistant surge... ...Robert W. Stephens and Allen C. Bell... ...s, Conqueror; Arthur G. St. G. Fons... ...to the Nile; Henry E. Eastbee and ... ...assistants, to the Megaera; Henry S... ...t to the Forte; Francis Darbishire, ma... ...Royal Albert; Richard F. Bellis, ma... ...Edgar; Thomas C. Forte, master's ass... ...gh; and George Hickman, paymaste...

Thanks.

...xander Leeper, for £200 bequest of the ...S. Smyth, to the Church Education So... ...rahm Jones, of Rathmines, Executor ...y, £20 donation from the Ladies K... ...from Robert R. Warren, Esq., Q.C., ...nual subscription of £10.
...or the Relief of Distressed Protestants ...set, from the Honorary Secretaries fo... ...Mrs. Colonel Pepper, on reading the pr... ...ual meeting, as reported in the newspa... ...Meeting, as reported in the newspa... ...College-green, for the funds of the M... ...Abstinence Society, from Mrs. Owen.
Further subscriptions solicited.
...ee of the Hospital for Diseases of Chi... ...nkfully acknowledge the following sub... ...H Truell, Esq. £1; Francis Lows, Esq., ...ies Knox, £1; Messrs Switzer and ... ...Pim, Esq. £1; Wm Harvey Pim, Es... ...hichester O'Neil, £1; Robert Orme, E... ...e; Mrs Mitchell, 10s 6d; Thomas T... ...rs O'Toole, 10s 6d; Rev R Carmichael, ...n of Dublin, 10s; Rev J G Scott, 10s;

...Esq., 10s; Mrs Lawson, 10s; Messrs Fannin and ...10s; Mr M'Master, 10s; Alderman Kinahan, 10s; Charles ...Esq., 10s; Rev J H Monaghan, 5s; David Gal... ...Esq.; Small Subscriptions, 7s 6d.
...From the Committee of the Adelaida Hospital—To Henry ...Esq., M.D., £3; Mrs. Hearn, £1; The Misses More... ...Esq., £1 1s.; A Friend, per Dr. Duncan, £4; ...Anne Burton, £1 1s.; Robert Wilson, Esq., £1; Sir Alan ...Kelly, Esq., £1; Lady Bellingham, £1; Mrs. Orr, £1; ...Bingham, £1; Lady Bellingham, £1; Mrs. Orr, £1; ...G. per Rev. Dr. Stanford, £1.

GARRISON AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Last evening the fourth performance of the Garrison Theatricals for the present season was given in the Theatre of the Portobello Gardens. There was a numerous and distinguished attendance, including his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Lord St. Lawrence, Lord Talbot De Malahide and the Misses Talbot, Lady Milltown and the Misses Leeson; Major-General Gascoigne and the Misses Gascoigne, Major Bagot, Lieutenant-Colonel Bromley, Major Forster, Captain Shouldham, Captain Molesworth, Mr. Lowry Balfour, Mr. Corry Connellan, Col. Molyneux, Mr. Cuyler, Sir Robert Shaw, Colonel and Mrs. Lake, Mr. Cuyler, Sir Robert Shaw, Colonel and Mrs. Lake, Colonel Harvey, Colonel Conway, Grenadier Guards; Colonel Brownrigg, Adjutant-General, and Mrs. Brownrigg; Captain Bland, Captain Smith, Captain Campbell, Col. Adams, Capt. Lindsay, Capt. Rochford, Capt. St. John, Dr. Tuffnell, &c. The first piece in the programme was the burletta, in one act, of "Frederick of Prussia, or the Monarch and the Mimic," the several characters in which, with one or two exceptions, were cleverly represented; especially that of *Stolbach* (a comedian), by Captain Gray, of the Royal Engineers. The acting in the part of *Baron Kircher* would have been better had the performer entered more animation, and appeared less doubtful of his ability to do it full justice. The delineation of the female characters, by Miss Parker and Miss Haydon, more than compensated for any deficiencies in other respects, and secured the success of the burletta. The amusing farce of "Je Un Parle Francais" followed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Strange, R.H.A., as *Mr. Springrice*, a silly old man who sets at defiance the foreigners and endeavours to acquire a knowledge of the French language for their benefit, provoked the greatest mirth. It was really a clever piece of acting, and above the ordinary standard of amateur performances. Miss Haydon's sustainment of the part of *Anna Maria*, a maid of all work, was very humorous, indeed; her decided resignation of office when the house was full of strangers, and her utter greatly embarrassed by his imaginary knowledge of French, produced the greatest mirth. The entertainment concluded with the burlesque tragic opera of "Bombastes Furioso," which afforded considerable amusement, but the representation of one or two characters might, perhaps, be regarded as somewhat extravagant.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE SARDINIAN VICE-CONSUL.

RAVENNE, MARCH 28.—The Papal Carbiniers have taken off the escutcheon of the King of Sardinia from the House of the Sardinian Vice-Consul Pesaro.

THE ANNEXATION OF THE ITALIAN DUCHIES TO SARDINIA.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE, MARCH 29.—Austria has notified to the Federal Diet her protest against the annexation of the Italian Duchies to Sardinia. Prussia has repeated her reserve in reference to the question of the establishment of the constitution of Electoral Hesse. The Federal Diet, in reply to Prussia, referred to it a resolutions on the question.

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY.

BERNE, MARCH 29.—The Federal Assembly has appointed a commission of twenty-three members, who will examine the report of the Federal Council, and will propose their resolutions to-morrow morning.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 30.—The reply to M. Thouvenel's note was sent to Paris the day before yesterday. Prussia disapproves of the annexation of Savoy to France. Switzerland, whose rights were reserved by Sardinia, has made an appeal to the Powers. Those rights must be examined and protected. Prussia concludes by announcing that she will treat the question of Switzerland in a special note.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

There are symptoms in the Paris press of a re-commencement of the diatribes against England which were suspended by command a few months ago.

The *Opinione Public* denounces England as ungrateful for the benefits conferred on her by the French Government, and England is described as eaten up by jealousy, made unhappy by French success, and, saddened by her own impotency, she busies herself in seeking enemies against France, and would organise a coalition against her. The writer then announces that the independence of the sick man is about to open, and England imprudently breaks with France when symptoms of the final crisis are multiplied, and the Anglo-French alliance can alone counterbalance the power of Russia. The lithographic sheets published in Paris for provincial circulation adopt similar language towards England.

Lord J. Russell's speech on Monday is described as the explosion of a gun charged with powder, but, as the intention to wound is flagrant, an account is kept of it for the future. If anybody will have cause to regret the rupture of the Anglo-French, it will not be the French nation, which have not forgotten St. Helena.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says, that preparations are making for the campaigning outfit of an army of 250,000 men, and all the officers and men on furlough have been ordered to join their corps.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO BERLIN.

The *Independance* states that Queen Victoria is expected at Berlin towards the end of June. The confinement of the Princess Frederick William is expected in July.

A NEW ADVOCATE FOR NATURAL FRONTIERS.

A journal under French protection is shortly to come out at Geneva, to advocate the doctrine of natural frontiers to the fullest extent.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Parliamentary Committee to which the Baden Concordat was referred have reported, by a majority of 8 to 1, against its ratification, in consequence of which it becomes annulled.

The Belgian iron masters have obtained a large contract for iron at Amsterdam, against English competitors; their terms were 18f. 30c. per one hundred killogrammes.

George Montague Evans, a bankrupt solicitor, of Feversham, was yesterday refused a certificate, by Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, for shameful frauds in his professional capacity.

MEETING OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

A meeting of English shareholders in the Grand Trunk Railway was held yesterday, to receive the report of the directors, recommending the raising of funds to the amount of £1,500,000, to pay off liabilities and provide further rolling stock. A prolonged discussion ensued, but the report was adopted. Half-yearly meetings are to be held in future.

THE WEST INDIES.

SOUTHAMPTON, SATURDAY.—The steamer Parana, from the West Indies, passed Hurst Castle, at 1-30 a.m.

ELECTION OF GARIBALDI AS DEPUTY OF NICE.

The "Pays" publishes a despatch, announcing that General Garibaldi has been elected Deputy for Nice, but only at the second election, as the necessary number of votes was not obtained at the first ballot.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, MARCH 30TH.—The Federal Council has resolved to send a commissioner to Genoa, in order to place the Geneva contingent under the command of Colonel Zuigler. Switzerland has notified to the Powers that she will take energetic measures to any extent.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF MR. FOSTER.

Mr. John Foster, an aged gentleman, uncle to Mr. Joseph Foster, M.P. for Walsall, yesterday, precipitated himself from the window of the second floor, during the temporary absence of the attendant in whose charge he had been placed, on account of his mental state. He was picked up insensible, and his recovery is doubtful.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.

The next Drawing Room will be held on April the 26th and May 18th; and the next Levee on 25th.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION WATER WORKS BILL.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAPH.)
House of Commons, Friday Night.
(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

On the motion of Mr. Maguire, this bill was read a first time without opposition.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, MARCH 30.—The "Kneuzzietung" of this evening says the reply of Prussia to M. Thouvenel's despatch is in reality of rather an evasive character. It expresses great dissatisfaction on account of the annexation of Savoy, but it cannot be characterised as a protest. As regards the claims of Switzerland, Prussia has not sent her reply to the note of the Federal Council. The statement that Prussia intends to establish two fortified encampments is, according to reliable information, without any foundation.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 21, VIA MARSEILLES.—The Panslavisty continue their agitation, but no immediate rising is expected. The French Representative at Belgrade had advised this party to use moderation. The Porte has obtained from Russia the recall of Prince Dolgonasgo. The Sultan has granted an amnesty to the Candiots. Prince Couza detains as prisoner Prince George Hirbey, who is accused of high treason. The Roumains are much attached to Prince Hirbey, and demand that he should be brought to trial.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The *Pays* newspaper has an article by M. Cassagnac, expressing its regret on account of the reproaches of England concerning the annexation of Savoy, and pointing out the contradictions in the conduct of that Power, who, although encouraging the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont, opposes that of Savoy to France; and who, while supporting the project of the annexation to Sardinia of the States of the Church and of Naples which two countries do not solicit annexation, refuses to accede to the desire of the Ionian Islands to be reunited to Greece.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, MARCH 26TH VIA GENOA.—It is asserted that the Ambassadors of the Western Powers have remitted collective notes to Government, in order to determine the King to adopt reforms. The Marquis De Villamarina was received yesterday by the King, who is said to have communicated to the Marquis that the Neapolitan troops had crossed the frontiers, against which, report adds M. De Villamarina protested. It is also said that the Ministry have tendered their resignation to the King, but that his Majesty refused to accept it.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 30TH, 12 NOON.—Funds open very firm, at further improved rise. Rentes were first done at 70.80, and immediately advanced to 70 cents. 1 p.m.—A reactionary movement and great agitation prevails. Rentes have fluctuated, and are now quoted at 70.10. 2-10 p.m.—The Bourse continues very excited and large realisations are causing all funds to decline. The official closing price was 69.30, but business was done afterwards at 68.85, being a rebound of ¼ per cent. since yesterday.

GAZETTE NEWS.

The *Gazette* contains the following notice:—

General Sir F. Stevin to be extra Groom-in-Waiting to her Majesty; Colonel James, Director of the Ordnance Survey, and Edward Shepherd Creasey, Esq., Chief Justice of Ceylon, have received the honour of knighthood. The Rev. — Gardner is gazetted to the Deanery of Lincoln. Major-General Pringle Taylor is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotion:—

General the Right Hon. John Lord Seaton, K.C.B., to be Field-Marshal; dated 1st April.

A notice from the War Office states that from and after the 1st February next, the minimum age of candidates to be examined for direct commission in the army will be fixed at 18 years.

BANK RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT — Notes Issued, £29,063,040; Government Debt, £11,015,100; Other Securities, £3,459,900; Gold coin, &c., £14,588,040. Total, £29,063,040.

BANKING DEPARTMENT — Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,755,413; Public Deposits, £10,384,110; Other Deposits, £13,556,194; 7-day, &c., £694,006.—Total, £42,949,725. Government Securities, £10,221,190; Other Securities, £23,955,189; Notes, £8,082,685; Gold and Silver Coin, £683,661.—Total, £42,942,725.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's s. s. Glasgow arrived here this evening, with dates from New York to the 17th inst. She brings no specie or later news.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

Earl GREY moved for an estimate of the cost of the Chinese expedition to the close of the financial year, 1861. He declaimed against the expense, the cost, and the result of the war, and asked what we were to get by burning Chinese cities? and declared that every blow struck at China would be felt by ourselves.

The Duke of SOMERSET said no one could read the account of the transaction at the Peiho without feeling that the outrage was premeditated, which it was necessary to punish. It was impossible to form a correct estimate at present, but the cost for the present year would not exceed £850,000.

The Earl of MALMESBURY defended the policy of the late Government in the matter, and accused Mr. Bruce of undue precipitation, with regard to the ratification of the treaty.

The Earl of ELGIN defended the conduct of Mr. Bruce, who would have incurred grave responsibility if he had acted otherwise. He urged the necessity of adhering to that article of the Treaty which gives us the privilege of an Ambassador at Pekin, and believed that the probable expenditure had been much exaggerated, and trusted that concessions on the part of the Chinese would render the hostilities needless.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that the new mission could not be in better hands than those of his noble friend, and trusted that by his means peace would be secured without further bloodshed. He looked with horror on a new war with China, believing a war for the purpose of making money utterly indefensible.

The motion was withdrawn.

Earl DE GREY, in reply to the Earl of CAMPERDOWN, said that experiments would shortly be made to test the merits of the Whitworth gun.

Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes to eight o'clock p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock.

In reply to Mr. EGERTON,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that no supplemental treaty had been concluded with France with reference to the duties on goods exported from this country into France.

In reply to Mr. LONGFIELD,

Lord J. RUSSELL said the San Juan question was approaching a termination, and that meanwhile the Island was occupied by 100 British marines, and ten American soldiers.

On the motion for adjournment till Monday,

Mr. WHITESIDE called the attention of the House to the recent appointment of Mr. Lyle, at present receiving master at the Court of Chancery in Ireland, to the dignity of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derry, and to the circumstances under which the appointment was made. This appointment was made for political reasons in connection with the pending election. It was most unprecedented to appoint a peer nor of the Crown to such a position. Mr. Lyle was not, either by fortune or position, entitled to such a post, and he protested most vehemently against the appointment, which was further made for the purpose of creating a vacancy, to be filled up by partisans of the Government, at the Dublin election. He asked if these were the principles on which Ireland was to be governed? If so, good government was impossible.

Mr. CARDWELL observed that there was no peer, or son of a peer, qualified for the post. A gentleman had been selected of unblemished character, and, he believed, of considerable landed property, taking great interest in the affairs of the county. He denied that any gentleman was unfitted for the post because he held political opinions. Mr. Lyle was not, he believed, a supporter of the Government candidate at the present election. Mr. Cardwell then defended himself from the charge of negligence in introducing Irish measures, declaring he urged them forward with as much haste as possible; measures on the poor law, and the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, were in preparation.

Sir J. HEYGATE admitted the respectability of Mr. Lyle, but thought many well-qualified persons in the county had been passed over in favour of one who had fewer claims.

Lord FERMOY said the House was greatly indebted to Mr. Whiteside for bringing forward this question. Mr. Lyle might be an excellent officer of chancery, and if he had done his duty in his office he could not have acquired that thorough knowledge of political affairs to qualify him for the responsible post of Lord Lieutenant. He would not include political motives in such an appointment, when the persons were otherwise qualified. If these were to be the principles of Government in Ireland, they would lose the confidence of the independent party, without gaining the confidence of the extreme party. As to Irish business three measures had been introduced, and they had, as yet, only gone through as far as the second reading. There was the Endowed School Bill—a monstrous job. Why were Government abstaining from dealing with it. There was the Fair and Markets Bill. Had anything been done with that impediment to justice in the country—the Ecclesiastical Courts. While they were neglecting public interests in Ireland, the country was slipping from them, and they were losing the support of the independent party, and then some Foreign Minister would be sending over a despatch, calling them to appeal to the opinion of the country as to whether it should or should not preserve its connexion with England.

Mr. E. ELLICE inquired the intentions of Government with regard to the report of the commission of inquiry as to the corrupt practices at Wakefield?

Sir G. GREY said the course which the Government intended to adopt was to recommend the House to suspend the writs for Gloucester and Wakefield during the present Parliament.

Mr. ADDERLEY asked what were the intentions of Government as to a better apportionment of expenses for the defence of colonies between the Imperial and Colonial treasuries? He contended the colonies did not pay their due share of the expense of garrisons which weakened the British force, and only injured the colonies by preventing them taking due measures for their own defence. He wished to know if the report of the army commission on the subject would be produced, and if any objection would be made by the Government to the appointment of a select committee?

Mr. MAGUIRE called attention to a petition from certain Polish refugees, who, after having served under the British Government in the Crimean war, had been scandalously misused, never having received their proper pay. He appealed earnestly to the Secretary of State for War to make inquiries into the case.

Mr. S. HERBERT, in reply to Mr. ADDERLEY, said, though he had general objections to produce the reports of such commissions, in this particular case he did not object to produce it.

In reply to Mr. MAGUIRE,

Mr. S. HERBERT admitted the destitute condition of these Poles, but they had no claim whatever on Government.

Sir R. PEEL called attention to the position of Switzerland, with reference to the recent annexation of Savoy to France. In the present embarrassed state of Europe, the House ought not to lose any time in giving its opinion of the actual position of affairs, and he hoped they might, by their sympathy, save Switzerland from the difficulty in which he firmly believed she was greatly menaced. He declaimed against the un-English conduct of Mr. Bright, who did not in this question represent the opinion of the people of England. As regarded the Government, his only wish was to strengthen their hands in the present emergency. The views expressed by Lord J. Russell on a previous evening, had greatly increased the confidence of the country in the Government. It was said that a very spirited answer had been sent to M. Thouvenel. Why were they not informed what that answer was? He called on the Government to let them know what their foreign policy was. We had too long and too credulously listened to the Emperor of the French. He should be sorry if the Government adopted a war policy; still it was the duty of the House to strengthen their hands. Though appearances were against them, they had, he was assured, acted on good faith, but had been grossly deceived by France. Could the Emperor, after having played his country into a course of aggression and aggrandisement, keep back a people who had now felt the lust and excitement of conquest? He denied that either England or Europe were apathetic in the matter. Russia, it was true, was occupied with her internal affairs, but Prussia had shown herself deeply interested. Austria was tampered by financial difficulties, but her sympathies were evidently in favour of Switzerland, as were those of Germany. He deeply regretted that France, which had seemed so disinterested in the Italian war, had all along the intention of demanding provinces of which the Independence was absolutely necessary to the independence of Switzerland. He protested against the conduct of France in seizing Savoy in defiance of national feeling, and of all her own declarations. He disproved, from history, the assertion that the traditions of France were in favour of the annexation of Savoy. He contended that the King of Sardinia had no right whatever to yield Savoy to France. France had bought all newspapers in Savoy, and thus misrepresented the opinions of the country. Was it worth while to give liberty to Italy, and to take it, at the same time, from Switzerland and Savoy? The Swiss question was totally different from the Savoy question, and of more importance; it followed as an immediate consequence of the annexation. He called on Government to protest in the most energetic manner against the conduct pursued by France, especially in reference to the neutralised provinces.

The subject here dropped, no Minister speaking in reply.

On the motion that the income-tax, as amended, be considered,

Colonel DUNNE moved that the tax be reduced from 10d. to 9d., contending that the prosperity of Ireland had been greatly overrated, and that the present year was especially gloomy.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended his proposal on the ground of necessity.

The motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that incomes under £150 be exempt from the tax.

Some discussion ensued upon this point, on which it was recommended that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the bearing of the tax.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted the inequalities of the tax; but said he had no intention of proposing any inquiry. If the House desired such an inquiry he could not object. As to the amendment, he could not consent to a proposal that would throw the finances of the country into confusion.

Mr. DISRAELI pointed out the inconsistency of Mr. Gladstone's past professions and present conduct. He, of all others, had so often declared that the tax ought to be abolished, but when the time arrived for redeeming the pledge he increased the tax, and applied to other objects the money which might have enabled them to diminish it.

The motion was negatived by 174 to 24. Majority, 150.

The bill was then ordered for third reading.

The Stamp Duties Bill, as amended, was considered.

Mr. BENTINCK moved the omission of clause 17, legalising time bargains.

Mr. E. JAMES pointed out that the clause was technically inoperative, as it repealed the wrong Act. The Act it repealed had already expired.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL thought the clause sufficient.

Sir H. CAIRNS said this was insulting the understanding of the House.

Mr. HUBBARD thought time bargains should have been legalised by a separate bill.

Mr. BUTT observed that the bill was a money bill, and that if the House of Lords were to strike out the clause the bill would be lost.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the clause had been proposed by the Stock Exchange. He was ready to omit it, for the purpose of bringing in a bill.

After some remarks from Mr. HENLEY,

Lord PALMERSTON said the Acts rendering bets on races illegal had been repealed, and those transactions stood in the same category.

After some discussion the clause was struck out.

The House adjourned at half-past 12 a.m.

NORTHAMPTON RACES.

Welter Handicap—Myrmidon, 1st; Hermit, 2nd; Harnibill, 3rd. 5 ran.

Open Steeplechase—Tartar, 1st; Kilkenny, 2nd. 8 ran.

Crooton Park Handicap—Dead heat with Norton and Tommy Noble; Wanderer, 3rd. 8 ran.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Newmarket Handicap—15 to 1 agst Simple Simon; 15 to 1 agst Remunerator (taken).

2,000 Guineas—2 to 1 agst Buccanier (taken); 4 to 1 agst Wizard (taken).

Chester Cup—100 to 6 on the field (offered); 20 to 1 agst Longrange (wanted); 20 to 1 agst Apollos (taken and offered); 20 to 1 agst Blue Ruin (taken); 25 to 1 agst Fravola (offered); 40 to 1 agst Lifeboat (offered).

City and Suburban—9 to 1 agst Quidocks (offered); 12 to 1 agst Chere Ami (taken); 14 to 1 agst Odo (offered); 16 to 1 agst Comforter (offered); 25 to 1 agst Apollyon (taken); 25 to 1 agst Gridiron (taken); 40 to 1 agst Remunerator (taken); 40 to 1 agst Infanta (offered-take 50 to 1).

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, MARCH 30.—Sugar market extremely dull, and to effect sales in quantity of refining qualities, holders would have to submit to lower rates. Business is almost confined to West India and Bengal. Sales include 60 hogsheads and 400 bags of grainy Surinam at 42s. 9d. to 44s. 6d. per cwt. In Bengal, transactions consist of 4,700 bags at 42s. to 44s. 6d. for middling to fine yellow syrups at 43s. per cwt. Coffee—No further sales to report on, but parcels advertised for auction to-day. Domingo—25,000 has been sold, to arrive for Continent on private terms. Tea market is most inactive, and little or nothing doing. Rice—Good demand continues on circulation, and a further advance of 6d. per cwt. has been obtained

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES BOAT RACE.—Great difficulties have arisen ever since this race was talked of in arranging the day and hour for the rowing of it, but it has at length been definitively aranged that it shall take place on Saturday morning, at half-past eight, to start over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake. We have already published the names of the contending crews, in which no alterations have since taken place. They both arrived in town on Saturday, and are staying at Putney. They have been in active training ever since, the times of both in going over the course being very good. There is a great difference, however, between the crews, for the best judges, while giving it as their opinion that the style of Oxford is very fine, are convinced the pace is with Cambridge, who have been faster in their trials, with but one exception. The Cambridge gentlemen rowed against the new 12-oared outrigger manned by the members of the London Rowing Club on Tuesday night, and after a fine race for two miles beat them with comparative ease; and yesterday morning they were pitted against a picked eight of London watermen, in which were Harry Kelly and Tom White, with other good men.

Correspondence.

THE PROJECTED NEW MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Some weeks ago, I suggested, in a letter addressed to you, signed "A.B.," that the best site for a public market would be the ground bounded by Moore-street on the east, Coles'-lane on the west, Sampson's-lane on the south, and Great Britain-street on the north; and I have waited till now to see what objection could be taken to "Coles'-lane."

The sole objection, so far as I know, to my proposal is, that instead of £8,000, as I stated, to buy the fee of the land within the above area, it would require £80,000 before a stall could be erected thereon. Now, sir, Griffith's valuation of this property, of which I enclose you a detailed statement, is £935 10s.; but then a very large portion of it has been vacant for very many years, and cannot be let on any terms, and much of it is in a most dilapidated state, so that the owners never thought it worth while to get the valuation reduced. I therefore think that Ten year purchase on its present highly-rated value, would not be very far from its actual worth. That would require an outlay for the fee of £9395 10 0; and as the materials should be worth £10,000, the purchase money would be reduced to £8855.

The sum I mentioned in my former letter, and even at 15 years' purchase, it would be only £12,500. I happen to be the owner of some of this property, bought in the Landed Estates Court in 1851. My portion of it is let to good and solvent tenants, and in good repair; yet the rental is now greatly reduced, some of it to less than one third of what it was when I bought it, only 9 years ago. Nevertheless, I should be glad to sell it for 10 years' purchase even on the present rental.

I have not here space to refer to the Liffey project, and shall only say that I regard it, for many reasons, as impracticable as that of its now defunct predecessor of "Water Works" notoriety. I take it that, sooner or later, Dublin must have two public markets, one, as nearly as may be to the centre of the North City, and the other to the centre of the South City. People will not go from the Northern, nor from the southern extremities of Dublin so far as the Liffey, to get every chop, or steak, or head of cabbage, they want.

Besides, many of the butchers in Coles'-lane own the stalls they occupy, and if that site be not retained, generations will pass away before the existing nuisance will be extinguished.

By constructing a new market on the old ground, about 150 tenants will be at hand to occupy it, and the blot will be at once transformed into a beauty.

The writer of a letter in the IRISH TIMES of this day says, and it has often been truly said, it would be most desirable to widen Coles'-lane, and make it a good and passable thoroughfare. Under my plan that object could easily be effected so far as from Britain-street to Sampson's-lane, and the property from that lane to the rear of the houses fronting Henry-street is of scarcely any value. Mr. Dwyer's public-house, adjoining Henry-street, at the corner of Coles'-lane, would, however, be required to widen the entrance out of Henry-street into that thoroughfare. If this last-mentioned land were included, it would give about 34 acres for the purpose required (in which I do not include the houses fronting Henry-street, Moore-street, and Great Britain-street), and so bring the market to the rear of the houses fronting Henry-street. The new market should be enclosed by walls, to be built at the rear of the houses in the streets above referred to. I admit that it would be most desirable to take down the houses and butchers' stalls adjoining Moore-street; but that would be too costly for private speculation. Indeed, unless parties are legally restrained from erecting shambles and vegetable abominations wherever they please, this beautiful city, already greatly injured thereby, will become a public nuisance.

The old market would be the best and most central site for the North city; nor could an equal area be obtained in any other locality for treble what this ground would cost, to say nothing of the advantage of retaining the present site.

The larger proprietors could be dealt with on very easy terms, but, probably, some of the smaller ones may require much more than their holdings are worth, and as the Corporation have no power to obtain them at a valuation, I fear no market can be established anywhere without an Act of Parliament—though I think some effort will be made to ascertain whether the parties can be dealt with by private contract, in which case, perhaps, a company may be found to do the work under the Limited Liability Act. I also hear that the Corporation are applying to Parliament for the necessary powers.

Be that as it may, you have done the State some service in bringing this subject before the public, and I hope you will not, on account of any temporary difficulty, relax your exertions.

I enclose a map of the property in its present state, the ground between Sampson's-lane and Henry-street being left blank. It will more fully explain my proposal to those who may take any interest in the matter.—Very truly yours,

Blackrock, March 30, 1860. THOMAS DIXON.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

The usual monthly scientific meetings of this society were held last evening, in the Royal Dublin Society House, Kildare-street. There was a very large attendance of members.

The chair was occupied by GILBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.

The first paper read was by Mr. J. Knight Boswell, chairman of the Horticultural Committee, "On the cultivation of the grape on the waste slopes of mountains in the South of Ireland." Mr. Boswell commenced by observing that the vine, or vitis vinifera, had a boigraphy more ancient than the famed cedar of Lebanon, or the fig tree under the shade of which sat the fathers of eastern nations. The earliest records of husbandry treated of it, and in the Scriptures were found the words, "And Noah began to be a husbandman, and planted a vineyard." It was a native of the East, and was supposed to have come from the mountains, or the borders of the Caspian Sea, where it was indigenous. The paper next entered into a graphic history of the mode in which the vine had been cultivated in the days of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and traced its introduction by the latter people into England, where the Saxons made it productive of wine, and extended its cultivation for several centuries. Within the last century, it appeared that wine had been made in Sussex, and even to the present day it was produced in small quantities for domestic use from old vines growing against a wall of Arundel Castle. Mr. Boswell said that since the time of Elizabeth, from improved tillage and the introduction of ale, the manufacture of wine from the grape had fallen into disuse, as also its importation for general consumption, and the hop gardens of Kent had superseded the vineyards of that place. It was not, however, improbable that another revolution might ere long take place, and wine, under the new commercial convention with France, again become an article of general consumption—superseding the deadly distillation of sugar and of grain, and wiping from English life the degrading stain of the gin-shop, and from Ireland the curse of whiskey. (Applause.) The paper next examined the peculiar characteristics of country and climate for the cultivation of the vine, and entered at some length into a consideration of the advantages possessed by this country for its growth. The views of Mr. Boswell, in this respect, met with the entire approval of the meeting, by whom his paper was listened to with much interest.

Dr. Barker offered some observations to the society upon the subject.

The next paper was by Mr. Henry O'Hara, "On space and extension, as they are manifested to the mind." Mr. O'Hara exhibited several diagrams, for the purpose of explaining his observations.

The thanks of the society were unanimously accorded to him for his valuable communication.

The proceedings then terminated, and the meeting adjourned.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

The society met in the Lecture Theatre at 8 o'clock, last evening—

Mr. Serjeant LAWSON, LL.D., in the chair.

Mr. Thomas M. Busteed, A.B., read a paper on "Trades Unions, Combinations, and Strikes." He laid it down as a general principle that labourers were entitled to get the best terms they could from their employers, but that these terms should be obtained in such a manner as to merit the approbation of public opinion. He referred to the connexion between machinery and labour, and pointed out how the labouring classes looked upon the introduction of machinery as injurious to them. As regards strikes, he instanced the Builders' Strike in London, as the most remarkable of the kind that ever occurred, and said that, under the circumstances, the men engaged in that strike deserved credit, for the manner in which they conducted themselves. As a general proposition, he considered trades unions as injurious, and traced their origin to the feudal times. They might have been well suited to the social state of things then in existence, but they were totally unsuited to present times. In his opinion, the best way to prevent strikes, and establish friendly and mutually advantageous arrangements between labour and capital, was to educate the working-classes. There were no less than 2,000 trades unions in the United Kingdom, having 600,000 members, with a capital of £300,000 to support strikes. If the energy of this number of individuals, and if this large amount of capital, could be turned to the social and educational improvement of the working class

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—Grandguillot, in this morning's *Constitutionnel*, gives on behalf of the Imperial Government a very pertinent answer to that which fell from both sides of the House on the Savoy debate. He openly charges the necessity of incorporating Savoy on England, her policy having run counter to the Villafranca arrangements of both belligerent Emperors, her interference in Italian affairs having baffled the plan of a Confederation, her provocation having determined the central provinces to annex themselves by vote to Piedmont, a result of which she ought to meet the inevitable consequences fairly and honestly. The French Emperor has by her diplomacy (not by her armed secour) found on his frontier unexpectedly created a kingdom of 12,000,000 inhabitants, which is actually able to master an independent army of 300,000 men, and France, accepting this fact in self-defence, requires and will have compensatory adjustment. It is England that has annexed Savoy to France by causing the emergency which entailed on France that defensive demand. Antonelli has lent a hand by his obstinacy, but the blame, if any, lies between Downing-street and the Vatican, share and share alike.

I see the *Times* has sent a special explorer to ascertain on the spot what I and every habitual visiter of the Alpine slopes that incline towards France knew long ago, that the territory is wholly dependent on Gallic supplies for every convenience and traffic, and that Piedmont never had any link of connexion whatever. But, setting aside the mere animal wants of the Savoyards, their intellectual affinity to France has been from language closer still, and they have been aliens to Italy by birth and mother tongue from time immemorial. The only books known in youth and manhood are French, but their contributions to the common stock of France's literature have been hitherto scanty; to Italian literature, *nil*. Rousseau lived long at Les Charmettes, on the hills impending on Chambery, but he knew nothing of Turin or Venice, in both of which he cut a poor figure, as written in his *Confessions*. St. Francis de Sales lived at Annecy, but his eloquent devotional works were written for French perusal. Count Joseph de Maistre was fanatically attached to the Sardinian Crown, but neither could nor would write Italian. I know none others of which Savoy can boast, except Cassini, the French astronomer.

—This afternoon the Savoyard Dupanloup preached a charity sermon at St. Roch, which was crowded by folks curious to see a church lion; at Turin he would be tongue-tied. It appears that Count Costa de Bouregard, a leader of the "Independent Opposition" in the Piedmont Parliament, has accepted a seat in the Paris Senate, and Count Della Margarita, another Savoy member of the "brass band," is talked of as likely to shake the dust of Turin from his sandals henceforth. Neither will be a loss to Italy.

On the 22nd of March the Tuscan authorities, commemorating the anniversary of Venice, having on that day eleven years back driven out the Austrian garrison, ordered that the square, or rather triangle, hitherto known as Piazza St. Maria Novella, should be called Piazza *Daniel Manin*. The church of which it forms the approach is famous for the frescoes of Giotto and Orcagna, and also for the Council of Florence held under its roof, when an abortive attempt was made to unite the Greek with the Latin section of Christendom.

SAVOY.

A small newspaper, entitled *Le Statut et la Savoie*, has appeared for some days past encircled by a deep black border, in sign of mourning over the impending annexation of Savoy to France. To-day it announces that it will shortly cease to exist. The efforts of its writers will no longer be of any avail, as the annexation has been accomplished. "Whatever may be the complexions to which this measure may give rise, our part is played out. There is no place for our journal in an organisation which has nothing in accordance with political liberty. *Le Statut et la Savoie* ceases to appear; it falls together with the words which were its motto—In future there is no constitution, no Savoy."

SARDINIA.

The following is the text of the King of Sardinia's proclamation to the people of Central Italy, imperfectly given by telegram:—

"People of Central Italy!—Your wishes are fulfilled; you are now united with my other subjects in a single monarchy; your concord and perseverance have deserved this reward. It is a great blessing to our country and to civilisation. But, in order that its best fruits may be gathered, you must still persevere in those virtues of which you have given so admirable an example, and above all you must be firmly resolved to make sacrifices, without which great enterprises can neither be well accomplished nor well consolidated. I place in you that faith which you not in vain reposed in me. The compact which binds us indissolubly together is one of honour towards our country and universal civilisation. I never had any other ambition save that of risking my life for the independence of Italy, and of setting nations an example of that uprightness by which public morality is strengthened, and the foundations of States are firmly established on liberty; and now it is my ambition to obtain for myself and my family, from the nations recently united, that devoted affection for which the sub-Alpine people are celebrated; I am ambitious to strengthen the Italians in the unanimity of those sentiments by which nations are tempered so as to bear woe and prepare for good fortune.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.
"FARINI.

"Turin, March 25."

THE NEW ITALIAN KINGDOM.

The Florence correspondent of the *Times* gives some interesting statistics of the population of the new *Regno Italico* united under the sceptre of King Victor Emmanuel:—

The Grand Duchy of Tuscany covers a surface of 22,345 square kilometres, and its population in 1859 was 1,807,000 souls. The population of the principal towns is—Florence, 114,000; Leghorn, about 80,000; Siena, 21,000; Lucca, 22,000; Pisa, 25,000. The revenue in 1859 was 39,860 lire (the lire equal to 8dc French); the public debt in 1851, 90,000,000 lire. The army was 20,000 men, with 2,000 gendarmes. The merchant shipping employed 959 vessels, with 59,000 tons.

The area of the Duchy of Parma is 5,872 square kilometres, inhabited by 507,000 souls. The city of Parma numbers 41,000 inhabitants; Piacenza, 29,000. The revenue in 1859 was 9,500,000f.; the public debt, 13,000,000f.; the army, on the peace footing, 4,000.

Modena has a surface of 6,036 square kilometres and a population of 605,194 souls. The capital boasts 32,000 inhabitants; Reggio, 19,000. The revenue in 1851 was nearly 8,500,000f.; the debt, 12,000,000f; the army, 5,000 men.

The four Legations, constituting the main wealth of the Papal dominions, have a population of 1,014,105 souls. Bologna numbers 74,421 inhabitants.

Altogether the population of Central Italy amounts to 3,934,105 souls, which, added to the Sardo-Lombardian State of 7,977,547, makes a whole of 11,911,652. Deduction being made for Savoy and Nice, the population would remain 11,246,613, embracing by far the soundest, wealthiest, and most thriving division of the Italian Peninsula.

SWITZERLAND

The *Independance Belge* has the following:—"In Switzerland the agitation and excitement are increasing. If a congress does not meet it will be all the more necessary to remember that with a spirit animating the democratic populations of Helvetia, a diplomatic might easily be converted into an armed conflict. A numerously attended public meeting has taken place at Berne, and it was resolved to approve the protest of the Federal Council, and then to demand the military occupation of the neutralised districts of Savoy, over which Switzerland claims certain rights. On the other hand we hear from Paris that M. Kern, in the interests of European peace, had earnestly requested the French Government to abstain from sending troops into Chablais. M. Thouvenel gave him satisfactory assurance, and orders have been sent to Marshal Vaillant, requiring him not to garrison St. Julien or Bonneville, places situated in the neutralised districts." The same paper says further on—"We hear from Berlin that the Prussian Government has succeeded in effecting a good understanding with the Government of England with regard to the annexation of Savoy and its effects upon Swiss interests. If a Congress should assemble, this understanding will necessarily have its influence."

A communication from Berne, 26th, says:—

"A meeting was held yesterday at the cavalry barracks on the Convocation of the Helvetia Society; upwards of 4,000 persons were present. In addition to a considerable number of members of the Federal Council, Federal Assembly, and Governments of the surrounding Cantons, the Ministers of England and Prussia were present. The meeting voted the following proposition:—'We declare that we support unanimously the protest of the Swiss Federal Council against the incorporation with France of the neutralised districts of Savoy; and we approve of the notice which declares that military measures will be taken to ensure that the protest be carried out.' At Vevey a similar meeting took place the same day, 1,500 persons being present. It adopted a resolution of the same character."

ABOLITION OF THE PAPER DUTY.—Orders have been forwarded to the various officers upon the paper survey to stamp the paper up to the 1st of April next with black ink, and should any reams or parcels of paper so stamped be in stock on the 15th of August next, one penny per pound of a drawback will be allowed; after that date to the 15th of August all paper will be stamped with red ink, and should there be any reams or parcels in stock after that day so stamped, 1½d. of a drawback will be allowed, being the amount of duty paid on it, less five per cent.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY.

The stated half-yearly meeting of this company was held yesterday, at their office, No. 10, Leinster Chambers, Dame-street—

JOHN BARTON, Esq., in the chair.

The Treasurer and Secretary, Edward Wright, Esq., read the following reports:—

THE RESIDENT DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 1st MARCH, 1860.

"Our proceedings in the past half-year have resulted in a considerable increase in the raisings of ore; and our tutwork has been strenuously carried forward in the extension of ore ground, providing for present and future production.

"NORTH MINE—The various levels continue to advance in a uniform and steady deposit of pyrites of high quality; and the sinking, under the 60 fathom level, presents a prospect of permanent future production.

"The extent of working ground now opened in the North mine has attained a length of 227 fathoms; and, taking the average breadth of the lode at the 45 fathom level from its east to its west end, it is satisfactory to state it to be 30 feet, of which 25 feet consist of solid ore.

"The new Western Shaft is now sinking below the 60, and is expected to reach the south side of the lode in about 10 fathoms, and to attain a perpendicular depth of 75 to 80 fathoms against it has gone through the lode.

"The new drawing connexion from this shaft has been completed, and a branch from the incline railway brought home to it—both of which will greatly promote the production and discharge of the western portions of the North Mine. All the levels are open to this shaft, and also to the new Eastern Shaft, with the exception of the 60 east.

"OLD MINE.—We have effected large and steady production here; and the general prospects, for the future, continue of a favourable character. Satisfactory progress has also been made in opening up to the surface the upper part of the Forge Shaft, on the underlay, with a view to render it hereafter a more efficient means of quick discharge.

"POND LODE.—The operations in this part of the mine have been directed with a view to the raising of coppery pyrites. The lode, however, continues its tendency to yield a much larger proportion of the ordinary than of the other class of ore.

"COPPER ORE.—The 56 fathom level, west, has been driven 21 fathoms in the flucan adjoining the south wall of the old copper ore lode; and we continue to hold fair expectations of making a discovery in this direction on reaching a change of ground, and beyond the dip of the old copper ore workings. The operations in the old workings in the eastern part of this level, afford some prospect of ultimate discovery of copper ore.

"COPPER RAISED—Copperyrites, 21,800 tons; coppery pyrites, 1,000 tons; precipitate copper, 6 tons; total, 22,806 tons.

"The machinery, pitwork, shafts, levels, and underground workings are all in efficient order; and some important additions and improvements have been made to the drawing machinery, conducive to greater expedition in bringing the ores to the surface.

"On the whole, the steady and beneficial results from our tutwork—the scale of which is undeviatingly kept up—and the extent of ore ground opened (in advance of the workings) by all our chief levels, are well calculated to maintain the present excellent working position; and I feel no doubt that an adherence to this system—with the view before us—will fully develope the extensive resources of Ballymurtagh Mine, and promote its permanent prosperity.

"EDWARD BARNES, Resident Director.

"Ballymurtagh, 20th March, 1860."

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

"On meeting the proprietors on the present occasion, the directors beg to notice, that they have now for the first time accomplished the object they have had for some time past in contemplation—viz., the holding the stated half-yearly meeting in the same month the half-yearly accounts are closed. They hope to be able in future to continue this course, and thus give the earliest practicable information to the proprietors of the results of the half-year's workings. During the past half-year, the general operations at the mine, which, by reference to Mr. Barnes' report will appear more in detail, have borne, and still continue to bear, a sound and prosperous aspect. On comparing the quantities of ore raised during the present and the preceding half year, it will be observed that in the present half year the gross raisings exceed that of the former by 1,800 tons. The nett profit for the half year amounts to £13,497 11s. 5d; of this sum 2½ per cent., £337 8s. 9d., has been added to the indemnity fund against bad debts, and the directors recommend to the meeting to declare a dividend of £2 5s. per share, free of income-tax, to be paid on the 23rd day of April next, which will leave the sum of £1,910 2s. 8d. to be added to the surplus fund."

The Chairman said he had little more to say than to suggest that the above reports be received and entered upon the books of the company, and also to offer them the usual congratulations upon their prosperity. On looking over the corresponding half year, they would see that there was little difference between the present one and that, except so far as regarded the raisings and the expenses incident thereto. Should, however, any question arise out of the accounts as presented, he was ready to give every information upon the subject.

Mr. James Haughton referred to the cost of carriage for the half year, which he said was much greater than in the previous one.

The Secretary said that that matter would be explained by looking to the other side of the account, from which it appeared that there were 12,000 tons resting at the mines, and which could not be carried thence on account of the bad weather.

Mr. Haughton also referred to the extent and character of the surplus fund, and requested some information about it.

The Secretary stated that the term surplus, as applied to this fund, might not be very accurate, for, in truth, it varied every year according to what was added to it or taken from it for permanent expenditure. He could assure Mr. Haughton, however, that the fund so designated was not above their limits, as it was required from time to time to defray the expenses of the working of the establishment.

Mr. Joseph Hone suggested some alterations in the mode of keeping the accounts, which would show the actual value of their property more satisfactorily than at present. The present system assigned their property, or a portion of it, a less value than it positively possessed.

Mr. Nathaniel Hone said he wished to draw the attention of the directors and shareholders to a question connected with their interest, and on which he had conversed with some of them. From the favourable state of their accounts, and the enhancement in the value of their property, their shares were far more valuable than they were some years ago. Their shares were nominally £5 each, but their present price in the market was £66 10s. each. Now, the policy which was prudent in the management of their affairs some years ago might not be applicable at present. In common with other shareholders, he thought it would be desirable to divide their shares to a certain extent, because the present value of a share was a very considerable sum, and many people were indisposed to buy a single share; while if each share was divided—say into five—many more buyers would come into the market, and the value of the property would be raised. From the favourable accounts before them, and from the report of Mr. Barnes, which there was no reason to believe would be less favourable hereafter than now or heretofore, they might calculate upon a profit of 100 per cent. during the year. He also thought it was desirable to extend the proprietary, on the ground that when there were but comparatively few shareholders, if any adverse circumstances arose, necessitating the throwing of shares upon the market, either by a few individuals or many, a large diminution in the value of them was likely to ensue, which would not be the case where the proprietary was large. The only drawback he could see to this suggestion would be the imposition of some additional trouble, and the increase of office expenses to some extent.

The Chairman said that through the courtesy of Mr. Hone, the directors had already, by a letter from him, been put in possession of the idea which he had now thrown out. Whether it would be advisable to adopt the course proposed was a question which should be determined by the proprietary themselves. No doubt it would be an advantage to have a more general market for their shares than at present, but the question should be considered in another light also. In case of any of those contingencies, such as accidents for instance, to which all mines were liable, they would be received by a large proprietary with greater difficulty and apprehension, because they would be strangers to such operations, than by a small proprietary, who would be familiar with the nature of mining operations. He made this observation, not to influence their minds one way or the other about the question, but for the purpose of giving the shareholders time to consider the matter duly. Probably the directors would be willing to meet Mr. Hone's views at the next general meeting, when, if they thought well of it, they could make the meeting, at the close of the ordinary business, special, for the purpose of entertaining this proposition.

Mr. John Smith said they should be very cautious in making any change in the nature of the company. Before doing so they should be perfectly assured that it would result in general benefit, and there was no certainty that that would be the case. They were prosperous at present, and their shares had attained a marketable value with which they were tolerably satisfied; but he was not quite sure that their value would be enhanced by increasing the number of shareholders, though that might give rise to additional speculation.

The Chairman then said that the matter would be taken into consideration, but it was not expedient to enter more fully into it at present. As regarded the company, the proposal, if adopted, could not affect their interests, and would only lead to a little more trouble and expense.

Mr. Joseph Hone said that, having compared the language of Mr. Barnes in his present report with that in preceding ones, it struck him that there were stronger indications of getting copper ore than heretofore.

Mr. Barnes said they had not made any new discoveries since the last report, nor could he give them positive assurance that they soon would, but, reasoning from analogy, and considering that they were now working in flucan, it was reasonable to expect that further discoveries would be made.

Mr. Joseph Hone suggested that if there were fair indications of getting more copper ore, they should exert themselves vigorously for that purpose.

Mr. Barnes said they were engaged in making trial which, in any event, could not lead to additional expense, for the party of men engaged in making them could be otherwise employed at the mines, if not at this work.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

Proposed by Nathaniel Hone, Esq., and seconded by Octavius O'Brien, Esq.—"That the reports and accounts now read be received and entered on the books of the company."

Proposed by Nathaniel Hone, Esq., and seconded by James Haughton, Esq.—"That Edward Barnes and Edward Wright, Esqrs., the retiring directors, be re-elected directors of this company."

Proposed by Octavius O'Brien, Esq., and seconded by the Chairman—"That Robert Culley and Charles H. Chaytor, Esqrs., be re-elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year."

Proposed by James Haughton, Esq., and seconded by John Smith, Esq.—"That a dividend of £2 5s. per share, free of income-tax, be declared payable on and after the 23rd day of April next."

Mr. O'Brien then said that, feeling that the sentiment of the meeting was in accordance with his own, considering the great success of the company, and the confidence reposed in the directors by them, he thought the time had come to pay them some compliment for the efficiency and attention they had shown in the management of their offices. He would, therefore, suggest that, as they had now carried £1,900 to the surplus fund, and £1,300 on the last occasion, that they should present the directors with some token of their esteem—say £500 or £100 each. For the two years ending March, 1860, their profits were £30,000 more than for the two previous years.

The Chairman said that Mr. O'Brien's proposal came upon him by surprise. On his own part, he thanked him, knowing the kindness which prompted him to make it; but he regarded the approbation of the company as the best reward he could receive. He did not wish to put the proposition to the meeting; but, should Mr. O'Brien press it, he would vacate the chair for the purpose of affording him an opportunity to test the sense of the meeting.

Mr. Smith said, he was quite willing to admit that the directors deserved their respect, and, at the last meeting, he had consulted with the other shareholders to pay a special mark of respect to Mr. Barnes; but he thought some little time should be taken to consider the matter.

Mr. Wright, secretary, said he highly approved of Mr. Smith's suggestion; and, while he felt much gratification in hearing the proposition made by so large a shareholder, and one so capable of appreciating mining operations as Mr. O'Brien, still he thought it would be well to defer the consideration of this matter. Should anything of the like be done in future, it would take them less by surprise than now.

Mr. Joseph Hone said he did not approve of the proposition; the money of the company should not be voted away in that manner. If the proposal were to be carried out, the shareholders should first get notice of it.

The question was then dropped.

Mr. Haughton was then moved to the chair, and a vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Barton, the meeting separated.

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday, at one o'clock, in the Boardroom of the Westland-row Terminus, for the purpose of submitting to the proprietors a bill at present before Parliament, having for its object the "modifications of the lease of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, to the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, and for regulating the capital of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company."

The Hon. GEORGE HANDCOCK in the chair.

The Secretary read the advertisement, and Mr. Guinness, the solicitor of the company, read the several clauses in the proposed bill which he said had been approved of by a meeting of the shareholders, held in August, 1859.

The Chairman put a formal resolution approving of the bill, which was seconded by Mr. Dargan, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said, the next business was to submit to the proprietors a bill which had been applied for to Parliament, enabling the directors of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company to extend their line to Enniscorthy, and to change the name of the company. The merits of this extension had been so often fully discussed that it would be a work of supererogation to advocate its claims. He begged, therefore, to submit a resolution to the effect that the meeting approved of the bill, giving the directors the power he had specified.

Mr. Martin Burke said he objected to the directors involving the original Shareholders in an expenditure of £100,000, at a meeting not composed of 20 persons. It looked like a hole-and-corner proceeding; and he was of opinion that if the bill passed they might throw their shares into the fire.

Mr. Ingram said he had perfect confidence in the directors. He considered the more they extended the line, the better it would be for the shareholders.

The Chairman—I regret very much that Mr. Burke has applied the term "hole-and-corner" to our meeting. I do not think he intended that expression to be interpreted in its ordinary sense; but merely meant the meeting was numerically small.

Mr. Burke—I meant to say there were few here.

Chairman—I suppose there are about thirty in the room; but the smallness of the number, in my opinion, is a strong proof that the shareholders are anxious that this extension should be carried out. Every one holding stock in the company received notice of this meeting, and they could therefore have attended in person, or delegated proxies to be used for or against the measure. I am a large original shareholder myself, and therefore very anxious about my own property, but it is because, in common with the directors who are similarly circumstanced, I feel that our property will be materially benefited by this extension, that I am a zealous supporter of it.

The Chairman then put the resolution, which he declared to be carried. There was only one dissentient, Mr. Martin Burke.

The Hon. George Handcock having vacated the chair, Mr. Dargan was called thereto, and on the motion of Mr. George Scott, seconded by Mr. John Elliott, a warm vote of thanks was passed to the former chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER—YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayes.)

Russell *v.* Perrin.

In this case, Mr. William Sidney, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved the court to set aside the defences filed to the cause of action, as embarrassing and prolix.

Mr. Abraham John Dowling, who was present in court, rose when the motion was made, and informed his lordship that he appeared there as the guardian and next friend of the defendant, who was a lady far advanced in years, and his aunt, and a lunatic. (A laugh.) She was unable to take care of her own interests, and he (Mr. Dowling), therefore, appeared on her behalf.

Mr. Sidney proceeded to state that the action had been instituted for oral slander, the summons and plaint averring that the defendant had charged the plaintiff, who was a respectable lady, with the robbery of a gold watch.

Mr. Dowling interrupted, and endeavoured to read an affidavit in the case, but his lordship said he could not allow him, as no notice had been given of the intention to do so.

Mr. Dowling made several attempts to address the court, and directed Mr. Sidney to resume his seat.

Judge Hayes said, he could not use the affidavit. The defence should stand by itself, irrespective of it.

Mr. Dowling inquired whether that court was one of equity as well as one of law?

His Lordship directed him to keep silence, and thereupon

Mr. Dowling declared that he was a most persecuted man, inside, outside, and everywhere. (Laughter.) He said they wanted to drag the poor old lady to prison.

Mr. Sidney said he had no objection to give the parties 10 days to provide a proper guardian for the lady, if she was really insane.

Judge Hayes said he could not do that. Mr. Dowling had been appointed under a rule of the court, and until that was gotten rid of, he could not be acted upon. He would allow the plaintiff to take whatever steps she might be advised relative to the provision of a guardian; but he should set the defence aside, ordering the defendant to pay the costs of the present application.

A Member of the Bar was about moving the next motion, when Mr. Dowling again interrupted, and his lordship was compelled to inform him that unless he desisted he should be removed by the police-constable. Mr. Dowling then retired.

Hudson *v.* Sheehan.

Mr. Hickson, on behalf of the defendant in this case, moved the court to set aside the writ of replevin. The summons and plaint set forth that the defendant, at 82, South Mall, Cork, had, on the 13th March inst., illegally seized, and detained from that time, various goods and chattels, the property of the plaintiff, who had been, in consequence, damaged to the extent of £300. The form of the summons and plaint was not in accordance with the requirements of the statute, which enacted that in every action of replevin the summons and plaint should state that the action was for the "recovery of the goods and chattels." Whereas, in the present instance, it was brought for the purpose of recovering "damages" alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the defendant's seizure.

The Court allowed the motion, with costs.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Hon. Judge Lynch.)

In re G. and P. Scott.

This was a motion on behalf of Mr. Thomas Benson, to strike out certain items in the assignee's account, which had been allowed by the court, upon the ground that, although allowed, they had not been in the account when it was lodged in the registrar's office, and were allowed without previous notice to Mr. Benson. Payments had been all made on orders, and when the notice of motion was served the assignee, by intimation on the 28th inst., offered to explain any item which Mr. Benson might wish an explanation of, but he (Mr. Benson) declined to accede to that notice, and persisted in his motion.

There being no doubt of the payments and, of the orders made—some of which were produced in court—his lordship said he should refuse the motion, with costs.

Mr. F. Walshe, Q.C. appeared for Mr. Benson; Mr. Kernan, Q.C., for the assignee.

In re O'Connor.

The bankrupt in this matter had been a hotel-keeper in Bagnalstown, and the meeting had been adjourned for examination of witnesses.

Mr. Malcolmson was produced, and deposed that the bankrupt, who had absconded, did not assign to him any of his goods or chattels previous to such absconding; he (bankrupt) owed him some money, which he (Malcolmson) advanced to him; witness also endorsed some bills for him; he issued subsequently an execution against him, under which he seized his goods; there was then due to him about £80 in cash by the bankrupt; witness had given him a bond for £250; he had known very little about him until June last, when an accident brought them together, and soon after he (bankrupt) asked witness to put his name on some bills, and he did so: he, however, would now be satisfied if the money levied under the execution should be brought in, and divided by the court; a great deal of property had been disposed of by witness' exertions, which otherwise would not have been sold; the bankrupt's house brought £100, and on his (witness') oath, it was not worth £20; all the estate brought a full price.

Mr. Larkin here said that a notice had been served upon the sheriff, calling for an inventory of the bankrupt's goods sold, and no reply was given to this.

Mr. Jameson, returning-officer, said he had not seen the notice, but was perfectly willing to furnish the inventory required.

The case was adjourned for the purpose of having the inventory before the court.

In re Thomas Rafferty.

The bankrupt had been a shopkeeper at Omagh, and the meeting was for final examination.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., appeared for the assignee.

The bankrupt was examined, and stated that he had not kept any stock book or account of the goods received by him from time to time; he only kept the merchants' invoices, which he could not say he did punctually; kept no book showing the daily shop receipt; he shut up his shop on the 17th January, having heard that an execution was out against him, and he never opened it since.

The final examination at this stage was adjourned, in order to allow of an inspection into the bankrupt's accounts.

CITY SESSIONS—YESTERDAY.

The Right Hon. the Recorder sat yesterday in the Courthouse, Green-street, for the trial of prisoners.

Two young women, named Mary Kenny and Charlotte M'Kenna, were indicted on a charge of having stolen a quantity of goods, the property of Mary Shortall.

The prisoner M'Kenna was Acquitted, but Kelly was convicted. She implored of his lordship to send her to a reformatory, as she had no means of supporting herself.

The Recorder expressed his regret that the prisoner was too old to be sent to a reformatory. The sentence of the court was, that the prisoner should be imprisoned in the Grangegorman Penitentiary for three months, from her committal, and kept to hard labour.

A young lad, named Timothy Cullen, *alias* Murphy, was convicted on a charge of stealing a pair of boots, the property of one John West, on the 27th February last.

He was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months, and at the expiration of that time directed to be sent to the Glencree Reformatory for a period of three years.

A servant, named Bridget M'Donough, was indicted for stealing a tin box, containing £18, the property of her mistress, Mrs. Anne Ward, on the 6th March.

Mrs. Ward, on examination, stated that on the day in question she heard some noise of hammering in one of the lower rooms of her house, and on going into the room she found a press in the back parlour broken open, and a box which contained the money taken out of it. She immediately accused the prisoner of robbery, who made a most energetic attempt to escape, and ultimately succeeded in getting out of the house.

A young lad, named Christopher Blake, deposed that, by direction of Mrs. Ward, he pursued the prisoner, and was assisted in doing so by some of his companions. He saw her throw something which she had in her hand over a wall, apparently in the hope that her pursuers might stop to examine it, but the witness continued the pursuit until the prisoner was taken into custody by a policeman.

The jury convicted the prisoner.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, observed upon the gravity of such offences, by servants, who, from the position in which they were placed, were bound to protect rather than steal the property of their employers. The sentence of the court was, that she should be kept in penal servitude for three years.

John M'Grath, Mary M'Grath, and Mary Anne Keogh, notorious manufacturers of base coin, were indicted on four different counts for coining. Two of the counts were for having in their possession moulds for making various kinds of money, and the other two counts were for having in their possession a large quantity of base coin. There was another indictment, charging them with assaulting Acting-inspectors Meares and Campbell, of the G division.

Messrs. Charles Barry, Q.C., with Mr. Beytagh, prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. E. A. Ennis defended the prisoners.

Acting-inspector Campbell deposed that on Saturday, the 3rd instant, he went to a house in Mary's-lane, where the prisoners lived, and went up to the top back-room, where he saw one of the female prisoners M'Grath. He informed her he was a police-officer, and then commenced to search the place, where he found moulds for coin, block tin, and other articles necessary for coining. Upon the following Sunday morning, between one and two o'clock, witness, accompanied by Acting-inspector Meares, M'Dermott, and Hughes, went to the house in question, and on looking up from the yard, saw a light in the room in which the prisoners stopped. They then went up stairs and listened at the door, and after remaining there for some time, they pushed open the door and seized the prisoners, who were engaged in their illegal work. It appeared the prisoners had been engaged in this work for a lengthened period, and were the means of disseminating through the city a large amount of counterfeit coin.

They were each convicted, and the prisoner John M'Grath was sentenced to three years' penal servitude; Mary M'Grath, 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour; and Maryanne Keogh to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Mary Doolin was convicted of passing some base half-crowns, which had been manufactured by the last prisoners. She was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with, hard labour.

Another woman, named Mary Doyle, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for attempting to pass a base shilling in the establishment of Messrs. Cusack and White.

Two Artillery soldiers were indicted for violently assaulting another soldier, belonging to the 26th Regiment, at the Coombe, on the 26th March last.

The evidence was insufficient to sustain the charge, and the prisoners were Acquitted.

An old woman, named Elizabeth Birmingham, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing from the Four Courts five affidavits belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, and a large number of bills belonging to the Court of Chancery and other courts. It appeared she had been employed as a servant, and during the removal of a large quantity of old records from a store room in which they had been kept, she availed herself of the opportunity of stealing them, and subsequently sold them as waste paper. She denied that she knew the documents were of any importance, but thought they were old waste papers.

The Recorder, before passing sentence on the prisoner, directed that she should be questioned by the detective police as to whether any person had given her the papers to sell. After some time she was again brought forward, and a detective officer, who had questioned her, stated she did not deviate from the statement she first made—that she took the papers herself, not knowing their value.—She was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Maurice O'Brien was convicted of stealing a poor-box, containing some copper money, from the establishment of Mr. Colgan, pawnbroker, North King-street. It appearing that he had been convicted no less than fifteen times before, he was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for a term of four years.

A woman, named Elizabeth Brown, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having stolen a pound note.

Jane Brown, for a similar offence, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude, it appearing that she had been no less than ninety-nine times before convicted.

The court rose at 5 o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

William Callaghan, a ticket-of-leave convict, was brought up in custody of Acting-Inspectors Fox and Doyle, of the G division, charged with having his licence revoked on the 24th inst. It appears that, on the 21st October, 1852, he was sentenced, at the Naas Sessions, to 10 years' transportation, for housebreaking. On the 5th September, 1859, he got his ticket-of-leave. About a fortnight ago, he was arrested in Dundalk, on suspicion of being a convict who had escaped from Spike Island. He then stated that he was the person in question; but, on one of the officials going to Dundalk, it was found that he was not. He was, however, recognised as a convict. He then acknowledged that he was not the person first sought for.—His licence was, accordingly, revoked, and he was sent to Mountjoy Prison, to finish the remainder of his time.

Michael Moran and Mary Moran, aged, respectively, 8 and 9 years, were brought up by Police-constable 98 B. charged with stealing a tin teapot and a pewter pint. The little prisoners admitted that they had stolen the former article from the house of Mr. Darcy, Great Brunswick-street. The father of the children was ordered by the magistrate to pay a fine of 2s. 6d., and to take better care of them in future

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

A carman, named Thomas Fitzpatrick, badge 3,208, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 75 C, charged with having been drunk and disorderly on the previous night while in charge of his hackney car.—The Magistrate fined him 10s., or, in default, sentenced him to a week's imprisonment, and also suspended his licence for two months.

Eugene Magin was charged by James O'Neill, with attempting to pick pockets in the Cemetry at Glasnevin, on Tuesday last.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months, and kept to hard labour.

LIQUID GAS AND PARAFFINE OILS; THEIR HISTORY AND USE. By HARRY N. DRAPER, F.C.S.

We have, on more than one occasion, copied into this journal papers by Mr. Draper, published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, and are now much gratified at the reception of this small pamphlet on the history, use, and management of the paraffine oils and liquid gas, as we believe Mr. Draper is just the man to do justice to the subject. Mr. Draper is an admirable chemist, and one of the most rising amongst the few who in this country are now devoting themselves to the much neglected, but important branch of knowledge, known as pharmacy. As might be expected from Mr. Draper, he has handled the subject of which he treats in this essay with much skill, and has produced a most useful and much needed little treatise upon a matter on which information was greatly required. The sources of liquid gas and of paraffine oil are known to comparatively few; the relative illuminating powers of those substances, as compared one to the other, and as compared with oils, and with the different descriptions of candle, to fewer still; and all this, as well as the exact relative cost of each substance, when burned for a certain number of hours, is briefly but clearly and succinctly given by Mr. Draper. Those interested in such matters (and who is not?) will find ample information on every point of domestic importance connected with those lamps in Mr. Draper's pamphlet; and we assure the purely scientific man also that it is not at all beneath his notice.—*Dublin Medical Press.*

The *Diritto* states that Farini has received the title of Count the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus and a pension of 30,000 lire, as national recognition of his eminent services.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

PUBLICATION OF THE POPE'S BULL OF EXCOMMUNICATION.

ROME, THURSDAY, 1-45 P.M.—To-day, the act of major excommunication, pronounced against those who have either promised to aid, or who have counselled, rebellion, invasion, or usurpation in the Romagna, has been published. The act has been posted up in several quarters of Rome.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The *Moniteur* publishes the Treaty of Cession of Savoy and Nice by the Sardinian Government to France. This Treaty is according to the summary already published, and has, besides, the following article:—A mixed commission will determine what Savoy and Nice shall contribute to the public debt of Sardinia, and to the execution of several public contracts. The Sardinian Government reserves to itself to finish alone the boring of Mount Cenis. The Treaty will become executive for Sardinia after receiving the sanction of Parliament.

The "Moniteur" also announces, that the Senate has rejected, by passing to the order of the day, and with 115 against 16 votes, several petitions requesting the intervention of the Senate in favour of the temporal power of the Pope.

The "Constitutionnel" publishes a summary of the proclamation of Victor Emmanuel, releasing the people of Savoy and Nice from confining subjects of Sardinia. The King, in conclusion, says, France and Italy are two sister nations, whose destiny is to march at the head of civilisation.

SWITZERLAND.

ZURICH, MARCH 29.—The following is a summary of the report addressed by the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly:—"The interests the safety, independence, and neutrality of Switzerland demand that her rights, in reference to the neutralised provinces of Savoy, should not be encroached upon by their annexation to France. Even admitting that the neutrality of these provinces should continue, their annexation would still be against the Treaties, and would threaten the rights and interests of Switzerland. The expectation of the good offices of the Powers concerning these questions re-assures Switzerland, on condition that no occupation of those provinces by France previously takes place, and that the *statu quo* shall be respected. The following are, therefore, the proposals made by the Federal Council—that the Assembly may ratify the resolutions which have been adopted, and grant the necessary credits. The Assembly should request the Council to continue to protect energetically the rights and interests of Switzerland, in regard of the neutralised provinces of Savoy, and to obtain that the *statu quo* should be respected. It may also authorise the President to take all necessary measures to that effect. The General Assembly will be again convoked, in the event of its becoming necessary to call on the troops, or should other grave circumstances require it.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The "Official Gazette" publishes the preliminaries of peace agreed upon between Spain and Morocco. Morocco cedes to Spain the whole territory from the sea to the hollow road of Angliera, and also a certain portion of territory at Santa Cruz. The Convention of 1859, referring to Melilla, Penon, and Albucras, is ratified. An indemnity of two million piastres is to be paid to Spain. Tetuan will be kept by Spain till this payment is effected.

A Treaty of Commerce is also to be concluded guaranteeing privileges to Spain as to the most favoured nation. Representatives of Spain and a missionary establishment is to be permitted at Fez. The Treaty of Peace is to be signed at Tetuan before the 25th of April. All hostilities to cease; the Spanish army, however, to be allowed to chastise the Kabyles.

STATE AND PROSPECT OF THE MONEY MARKET.

The *Times* City Article states, that the rise of one-half per cent. in the rate of discount yesterday is of so limited a character as to show the recklessness of the change. There is no drain of bullion going on, but the amount held is nearly half a million in excess of the total in January, when 4 per cent. was adopted as a sufficient rate, while the reserve of unemployed notes is nearly two millions higher, and it is also a questionable proceeding to make a change of one-half per cent. within twelve days of the April dividends being paid.

The *Daily News* says, the deliberations of the Bank Court were somewhat protracted. The bank see that they have at present a virtual command of